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THE initials "J. G.," signed to the article on National Guard Volunteers, which appears under our heading of State Troops, will be readily recognized as those of an officer of the Army whose extensive service with volunteers, as well as Regulars, and whose sound judgment in matters military, entitle him to speak with authority. His suggestion of reserve battalions of State troops in connection with our regular regimental organizations is in the line of the reorganization proposed by Mr. STEELE, and which was favored by General MCJELLAN in an article which appeared in *Harper's Magazine* recently.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Captain HENRY M. ADAMS, of the Engineer Corps, and Captain DAVID A. LYLE, of the Ordnance Department, have gone to Europe to represent the Army at the artillery tests to be conducted the latter part of the present month at Spezia, Italy, when heavy plating will be tested with the largest size gun. Captain ADAMS left on the steamer on Saturday last and Captain Lyle on Tuesday. Before ordering these officers to this duty the Secretary had a conference with the Second Comptroller who, it will be remembered, objected to paying the expenses of Surgeon BILLINGS on a previous occasion. This was on the ground that he was not performing military duty, but no such objection was made or could be made against the present detail.

THE order exchanging the stations of several infantry regiments, referred to in these columns last week, will not be issued until after the Lieutenant-General's return to Washington on Sunday night next. It rests with him to determine upon the route and mode of travel. The limited appropriations will necessitate considerable marching, thus making the selection of the route and the time for moving very important matters. What is most desired is to have the troops on the road at a season when there is always a certainty of obtaining a good supply of water from the mountain springs.

NOW THAT the struggle over the "LOGAN bill" for the increase of the Army is ended, it is interesting to study the arguments used in its discussion. The old Democratic fear of a "standing army" seems to have been predominant on both sides, and yet the most superficial knowledge of the history of the Army will show that no more law-abiding and loyal class of citizens exist in our country. The whole education of officers and men tends to give them more perfect subordination to the civil authorities than the ordinary civilian, and in the history of the world there is no parallel to the loyalty displayed by our little Army at the beginning of the great civil strife which convulsed our country within the memory of all our legislators.

Many of the officers resigned, but it is now a matter of history that they were not only encouraged to resign but many of them almost forced out of the National Service by the actions and prejudices of the Administration and its Northern supporters. But even admitting the suspicion of disloyalty, which seemed to obtain in the minds of some Senators, what possible danger could there be in an Army of 80,000 scattered broadly among a population of 50,000,000 people, with a militia force so

formidable as is represented to be by these same gentlemen? One distinguished gentleman in touching on a possible complication with England over the fishery question, stated that the militia of Maine could defend that State against any force that would be sent from Canada. Now, with our recent war experiences so freshly in the memories of many of the leaders in our National Congress, it is singular that they should be so blind to the incontrovertible fact that a well disciplined light division of such troops as England sends into the field, could walk through Maine from end to end and lay all her cities under contribution before a sufficient force could be organized to avert this progress.

But, ignoring all these arguments which have been used by demagogues since the organization of our Government, it appears to us that none of the partizans of the bill hit on the real reason why the Army should be increased, and that is the necessity of protecting the hundreds of millions of Government property located in all the large cities of our country. The great labor organizations are increasing in numbers and improving in discipline every year, and are becoming a recognized power in the land. They are much more numerous than the militia, and the natural antagonism which exists between them and their employers would seem to indicate that sooner or later there will be an appeal to some remedy more effectual than arbitration. The recent destruction of property and life in the West gives emphasis to this view of the case. We have no doubt that the large majority of these Knights of Labor and others are honest, law-abiding citizens and desire a peaceable solution of their difficulties; but there are a large number of Communists, Socialists and other outlaws who are ready and eager to take advantage of any popular tumult to carry out their designs by arson, murder and plunder. The great Pittsburg Riot is an example of this, and also of the inefficiency of the militia to protect life and property. It is also one of the most remarkable facts in history that all the riots of that year should have been suppressed by a few companies of Regular troops without firing a shot or shedding a drop of blood. On the next outbreak (which to us seems inevitable) these rioters will be better organized and better armed. Then who is to protect the mints, post-offices, navy-yards, arsenals, and other depositories of the national wealth? This appears to us to be a matter for the gravest thought and action by our national legislators, as it is their duty to afford the proper protection against internal as well as foreign enemies. We firmly believe that within this century the Army will be increased so that strong garrisons can be maintained at all the great centres of population, but we look forward with dread to the experience which will force this action on our rulers.

THE response made by War Department to the inquiry from Congress as to the composition of the retired list of the Army should give our legislators increased respect for that body of veterans. The report of the Secretary of War shows of the 447 officers on the retired list of the Army 316 have been placed there because of disability resulting from faithful service, and most of them because of wounds received in action. Of the others, seven were retired by act of Congress; 34 by order of the President, or at their own request, on arriving at the age of 62; 5 were retired after forty-five years' ser-

vice; 14 after forty years' service; 22 after thirty years' service, and 1 after twenty years' service. In addition to these there are 37 retired under the operation of the present law for compulsory retirement at 64. If there are any flagrant cases of favoritism which appear from this report they are those of chaplains who have been retired under the law after periods of service varying from less than seven to sixteen or seventeen years. There was one case of restoration "by direction of the President," but this officer has been removed this week by death.

THE *London Times* stated that experiments with the new Krupp guns placed in the forts in the Dardanelles have signally failed, some guns bursting, killing several gunners, and others being unfit for their intended use as to range and precision. Attempts have been made to keep this secret, but the report has become known by letters from the place to correspondents at Constantinople. This was denied by the Messrs. Krupp in a letter in which they say that "till now not one new gun for the Dardanelles has been delivered." The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "A letter, dated March 23, from Constantinople, in the *Armeebblatt*, which states that experiments with the guns of the forts of Chimenly, Namazieh, Koum Kalé, and Settil Rahar, 'have been brought to a most successful conclusion,' appears to dispose of the statement of the *Times*' correspondent as to the failure of the guns; but the Vienna paper adds: 'The Dardanelles are now in perfect condition. The forts and redoubts are armed with Krupp and Armstrong guns; the whole channel is well planted with torpedoes; the garrison, the *élite de l'armée*, is ready to receive unbidden guests in a proper fashion.' Here we have it most distinctly stated by an impartial witness that the Dardanelles are already armed with Krupp guns. The same correspondent incidentally furnishes the information that Sabit Pasha will shortly start for Essen, 'to take over the remainder of the last supply [of guns] by Krupp,' thereby implying that 'new' guns have been sent previously, and not so very long ago, to Turkey."

A REPORT comes from Suez of the very important discovery of petroleum about 170 miles from that town. It has long been known that petroleum existed in this district, and in November, 1885, Mr. De-bay, a Belgian mining engineer, was sent with \$15,000 to make borings, which were commenced January 15. On February 28, the day before the expiration of the period during which the Government would bear the expense, the drill fell suddenly 40 centimetres, and petroleum rose to a point 2 metres above the sea level. Nubar Pasha and his son, a civil engineer, with Colonel Scott Maccreiff and Maj. Western, both of the Public Works Department, Mr. Mitchell, a geologist, and Mr. Hooker, a chemist, have visited the spot, the following being given as the result of their investigation: "That petroleum undoubtedly exists; that the geological formation of the country is favorable to the existence of larger quantities at lower depths; that the store of oil is generally distributed over a large area in the neighborhood; that under existing unfavorable conditions a single source yields about two tons daily; that the specific gravity is .88; and that the spot is easily accessible from the coast, where there is a good anchorage."

WE notice that the chaplains of the Army are still energetically pushing their claims for increase of pay. Petitions were presented in the House this week from Post Chaplain Sherman M. Merrill, strongly endorsed by Colonel C. H. Smith, 19th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, 19th Inf.; Major F. L. Town, Med. Dept., and Major John A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., and from Chaplain G. W. Simpson. Colonel Smith makes the following pertinent endorsement on Chaplain Merrill's petition: "Why should an officer be appointed a captain and paid as a lieutenant? Either pay him as a captain or designate him a lieutenant. I recommend the former."



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL J. B. FRY, U. S. A., is visiting in Washington and located at 1741 G street.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH GARRARD, 9th Cav., and family, have joined at Fort McKinney, Wyo.

CAPTAIN C. S. ILSLEY, 7th Cavalry, is coming East from Fort Meade, D. T., on a few weeks' leave.

COMMANDER G. H. WADLEIGH, U. S. N., returned to Boston this week from a short trip to Washington.

LIEUTENANT T. R. ADAMS, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN H. H. HUMPHREYS, 15th Inf., rejoined at Fort Buford, Dakota, this week from a trip to New Mexico.

PAYMASTER J. B. REDFIELD, U. S. N., sails from San Francisco next week to join the *Monocacy* at Shanghai.

MAJOR C. A. WHIPPLE, Paymaster, U. S. A., was to leave Fort Keogh this week on a three weeks' visit East.

SURGEON A. F. MAGRUDER, U. S. N., rejoined the *Yantic* early in the week from a visit to relatives in Washington.

SURGEON MAJOR JOHN A. CAMPBELL, British Army, sailed early in the week for Liverpool on the steamer *Baltic*.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., is on his way to Arizona and may reach his new headquarters this or next week.

GENERAL GALLIFA, the new Captain General of Cuba, has arrived at Havana and assumed the duties of his office.

LIEUTENANT S. R. H. TOMPKINS, 7th Cavalry, under his recent transfer from the Infantry, goes to Fort Yates, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT GUY E. HUSE, 4th Cavalry, under recent transfer changes base from Fort Bowie to Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT H. H. BELLAS, 4th Cavalry, on leave from Arizona, is visiting friends at 309 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

COLONEL C. C. COMPTON, and Majors E. V. Sumner and L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cav., were visitors at Fort Leavenworth this week on Board duty.

LIEUTENANT C. G. AYRES, 10th Cav., on leave from Arizona, is visiting in the East and was a recent guest at the National Hotel, Washington.

GENERAL A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., was expected to rejoin at Angel Island, Cal., this week from his trip to the East and prepare for service in Arizona.

MAJOR W. H. COMEGYS, Paymaster, U. S. A., was expected to arrive at Atlanta, Ga., this week from Arizona and relieve Paymr. G. R. Smith, who goes to Tucson.

CAPTAIN J. W. MARTIN, 4th Cav., recently before a Retiring Board at Whipple Barracks, has relinquished duty and will shortly take up his residence at Geneva, N. Y.

MAJOR W. M. MAYNADIER, U. S. A., was in Washington this week on leave from St. Louis to attend the celebration of the muster in of the Veteran National Rifles of 1861.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. R. VAN HOFF, U. S. A., lately relieved from duty on the Pacific Coast, will go abroad for a year before going to duty in the Department of the Missouri.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th Inf., is President of a General Court-martial appointed to meet at Fort Meade, Dakota, on Tuesday next, for the trial of Lieut. C. A. Varnum, 7th Cav.

CAPTAIN H. B. BIRMINGHAM, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., lately at Camp Grant, joined at Fort Columbus early in the week for duty in place of Capt. W. W. Gray, who goes to Dakota.

COLONEL FREDERICK VAN VLIET, U. S. A., and bride, now on their wedding tour will remain in Washington until next week and then make further visits in the East before proceeding to Arizona.

The fine portrait of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan by the artist Venino, of New York, donated to the Bureau of Employment and Emergency, G. A. R., will be drawn for at the fair of Cushing Post, at Saengerbund Hall, commencing April 28.

MR. JAMES PARKER, formerly lieutenant commander, U. S. N., has written to the Navy Department from Key West complimenting the officers and men of the *Brooklyn*, *Powhatan*, and *Albatross* for the valuable services rendered by them at the time of the Key West fire.

The Omaha *Herald* returns thanks to Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, for his effective influence in securing the return of General Crook to duty at Omaha, and for his action in pushing forward a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the removal of Fort Omaha to a site for a twelve company post within ten miles of the city.

"THE unmarried President has a harder time in the White House than people imagine," writes a Washington correspondent. "He is besieged in matrimonial schemes from all quarters. Letters on the subject of marriage are written to him, and I doubt not that Cleveland has received a number of barefaced proposals during the past year. Arthur used to get such letters, and Jere. Black once said that when he was in Buchanan's cabinet he used to receive proposals of marriage from ladies who wanted to present their claims for the President's hand through him. During the last Administration a female crank called at the White House while President Arthur was in the West and said she did not like to hear of the President paying so much attention to the Indians. She feared he might become infatuated with a squaw, and in order to save the nation from such a calamity as an Indian wife in the White House she would even sacrifice herself upon Arthur's matrimonial altar."

CAPTAIN E. C. WOODRUFF, 12 U. S. Inf., joined at Fort Ontario, N. Y., this week and assumed command of the post.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER W. B. WILCOX, U. S. N., rejoined the *Enterprise* at New York this week from a visit to Washington.

REAR ADMIRAL C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., and Mrs. Boggs, were in Washington this week visiting Medical Inspector Bates and family.

LIEUTENANT S. S. PAGUE, 15th Inf., of Fort Buford, has been selected for duty at the Pennsylvania State College, an agreeable detail.

CAPTAIN J. L. BULLIS, 24th U. S. Infantry, was in San Antonio this week to attend to an important mining suit in which he is interested.

CAPTAIN F. E. DECOURCY, 13th Inf., whose headquarters at present are at the Sturtevant House, New York City, has received a year's extension of leave.

MAJOR WM. ARTHUR, Paymr., relinquished duty at Governor's Island on Thursday of this week, and leaves for San Antonio, with his clerk, Mr. Otto Becker, in a few days.

MAJOR GENERAL TERRY has completed his personal staff by the addition of two of his former staff officers, Major J. R. Myrick, 3d U. S. Artillery, and Capt. G. F. Towle, 19th Infantry.

THE *World* says: "Gen. A. H. Terry is a bachelor and his sister will preside over his domestic department in Chicago, but all the same the General will command the Division of the Missouri."

THE orders of Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N., as executive officer of the *Tallapoosa*, have been revoked. Mr. Kelley's health is said to be so precarious that he is unfit for active sea service.

MR. LLOYD BANKSON, a graduate of Annapolis, has tendered his resignation as Assistant Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Department, and goes to Chester, Pa., assistant in charge of the construction of the *Chicago*.

CAPTAIN G. W. CRABB and Lieutenant Granger Adams, 5th Artillery, replaced Captain J. R. Brinckle and Lieutenant S. A. Day, at Camp Grant, Riverside Park, on Friday of this week, the latter returning to Fort Hamilton.

CARDS are issued for the marriage of Miss Jennie Bigelow, daughter of Mr. John Bigelow, and sister of Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., to Mr. C. E. Tracy, to take place in St. George's church, New York, April 28.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT CRAIG, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has nearly completed his business with the Signal Bureau at Washington, will, under recent orders of transfer, shortly go to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty with Capt. J. P. Story's battery.

THE Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion received, April 8, from Col. Fred. Grant the saddle used by General Grant when he rode to the surrender of Lee. The commandery raised \$2,341 for the Grant monument fund.

AMONG the guests at the golden wedding in Chicago, last week, of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Miller, was Mrs. Robert Keuzie, the daughter of Major Whistler, who had command of Fort Dearborn, and granddaughter of General Whistler, who built the original fort in 1804.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MARCUS B. BUFORD, who is now at the Abbott House, has been granted leave for a year. Those who know state that had this leave not been granted Mr. Buford would have resigned, and thus deprived the Service of a very valuable officer.—*Critic*.

GERONIMO deserves some credit at least for his originality. Since Osman Digna and the Mahdi appeared, the public has come to regard the frequent and persistent dying of a man as no great novelty; but the repeated surrender act of the Apache leader is a new thing in military tactics.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

REAR ADMIRAL AMMEN is a farmer of the most enthusiastic kind. His farm near Laurel, Md., with its fine mansion and grounds, which he calls "Ammendale," is a model of its kind. The Admiral is frequently seen in Washington, where his well-knit frame, silvery hair, and kindly face have been familiar for many years.

MAJOR GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., in his reply to a congratulatory letter from the survivors of the 117th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, says: "It is pleasant to know that one has such good will from one's old comrades than it is to be promoted, though I don't affect to despise promotion."

THE scientific commission sent by Spain to examine the works at Panama is composed of Eliseo Sanchez, president; Guillermo Brochman, civil engineer; Manuel Cano, military engineer; Nemesio Vicenti, military engineer; Pedro Sanchez Toca, lieutenant of the navy; Luis Vidal, military physician; Jose Luis Retortillo, advocate; Mariano Dumesmet, captain of artillery; Francisco, reporter for the *Spain Correspondence*; Thomas Campuzano, draughtsman, and Luis Uelman, secretary.

THE Omaha *Excelsior*, of April 10, says:

Gen. Howard has made arrangements to leave Tuesday for San Francisco. His sons will remain here. Gen. Crook has telegraphed that he will come to Omaha just as soon as Gen. Miles can take his place. Arrangements are being made to give him an appropriate reception upon his arrival. The Omaha gentlemen who visited Lincoln, Wednesday, to attend a meeting of the Loyal Legion were Major Chas. N. Terrell, Capt. Chas. J. Wilson, Capt. S. T. Smith, Col. H. B. Burnham, Col. S. S. Curtis, Capt. C. S. Montgomery, Lieut. S. P. Mercer, Capt. Thos. F. Quinn, Hon. James W. Savage, Lieut. Chas. H. Townsend, Gen. Geo. B. Danny, Lieut. Thos. Burnell, Gen. C. H. Frederick, Gen. John B. Hawkins, Lieut. Wm. Coburn, Col. Robt. H. Hall, and Lieut. John J. O'Brien. In the evening a magnificent banquet was given at the Commercial. Capt. and Mrs. Elstein, of Fort Sidney, were here this week. Mrs. Gen. Crook is in Washington, accompanied by her sister, Miss Fanny O. Reed. Mrs. Lieut. Parke has returned from Portland to Fort Sidney. H. E. Brooke, a brother of Mrs. Parke and Lieut. Brooke, accompanied her and will remain a short time at the post. Custer Post, G. A. R., assisted by Kearney Post, of Fort Omaha, and No. 114, gave a farewell reception to Gen. Howard Thursday evening.

SURGEON HAMPTON AULICK, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., early in the week on a fortnight's leave.

MAJOR J. B. BURBANK, U. S. A., rejoined at Washington, D. C., on Thursday from a few days' absence.

LIEUTENANT S. W. DUNNING, 16th U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York from Liverpool on Monday, April 12.

THE Treasury Department is to have engraved on the new silver certificates a vignette of the late Maj.-Gen. Hancock.

ADVICES from Fort Marcy, N. M., state that Mrs. Dickey, wife of Major C. J. Dickey, U. S. A., is ill with scarlet fever.

REAR ADMIRAL ALFRED TAYLOR, U. S. N., and family registered at the Hotel Rennett, Baltimore, this week, and Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., at the Mount Vernon.

THE memory of the late Col. May H. Stacey, U. S. Army, has been perpetuated at Oswego by the recent organization of May H. Stacey Post, 586, G. A. R., amid great enthusiasm.

GENERAL THOS. H. RUGER, U. S. A., temporarily assumed command of the Department of the Missouri, April 8, in his capacity of senior colonel on duty in the Department.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LEYDEN, 4th U. S. Infantry, lately relieved from duty at the State College, Centre County, Pennsylvania, has been visiting in Washington, and will shortly join his regiment at Fort Omaha.

GENERAL J. C. KELTON has been Acting Adjutant General, U. S. A., for some days during the absence of Gen. Drum, at Columbia, S. C., to see his son-in-law, Lieut. H. J. Hunt, U. S. N., whose health does not seem to improve.

LIEUTENANT ADOLPH MARIX, U. S. N., who is one of the counsel for Commodore Wm. K. Mayo, before the Navy Board of Examination for promotion, will sail for Europe on his six months' leave as soon as the Mayo case is concluded.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, A. D. C., are expected in San Francisco this week. His other A. D. C., Lieut. G. N. Chase, will remain East for a few weeks before joining his chief at the Presidio.

HENRY GERHARDE GOLDMAN, infant son of Lieut. H. J. Goldman, 5th U. S. Cavalry, died March 28, at Camp Supply, Indian Territory. The bereaved parents have brought the body East and it has been interred at St. Mary's Cemetery, Mount Ida, Troy, New York.

COLONEL F. D. GRANT made application April 9 in the Probate Court, District of Columbia, for letters of administration on the estate of his father, Gen. Grant, and an order of publication was made. The General owned real estate in the District, and at the time of his death there was due him twenty-two days' pay as a retired officer, amounting to \$828.

THE Leavenworth *Times*, referring to the appointment of Lieut. E. B. Bolton, 23d Inf., as regimental adjutant in place of Lieut. Brodriek, deceased, says: "He was stationed here a number of years, and married one of Leavenworth's most charming and accomplished ladies. Lieut. and Mrs. Bolton were greatly beloved here for their social, moral, and intellectual qualities and accomplishments, and their hosts of friends will learn with much pleasure of his well earned and deserved promotion."

THE Philadelphia *Times*, in an article on "The Liberal Club" of that city, says: "Capt. Wm. S. Johnson, a retired Army officer, is one of the most regular frequenters of the club and can generally be relied on to tell whether any particular matter is 'according to Hoyle,' for he is well up in the rules of chance as well as in the art of war, which many think is itself a great game of hazard and bluff. He is also one of the bachelors. William Blanchard, who represents one of the oldest and most influential families, is also a retired Army officer and one of the bachelors. He is a pleasant companion, popular and agreeable, and one of the best men in the club. He is worth a million or two." Mr. Blanchard was formerly a 1st lieutenant of the 2d U. S. Cavalry and resigned in 1865.

A WISCONSIN correspondent writes: "The eldest daughter of Gen. Sturgis, U. S. A., who was a belle in St. Louis, Louisville, and other Western cities before her marriage to Mr. Dousman, a wealthy young man, who built a magnificent home for her at Prairie du Chien, is now one of the richest and handsomest young widows in the United States. Her husband died after a very brief illness in January and left three millions absolutely to the control of his wife, who is to provide for their five children. Before his death their house was the scene of much gaiety from time to time, as they always had many guests staying with them. They had a theatre of their own connected with their residence, as Mrs. Dousman and her sister, Miss Ella Sturgis, have much talent for amateur theatricals."

THE San Francisco *Post* referring to the recent trouble at the Occidental Hotel between Col. Mosby and Lieut. Graydon, says:

The courage and nerve of both men is undoubted, and when Mosby followed his question by calling Lieut. Graydon, a plain, ordinary Saxon lar—a hush fell on all and a shiver went around, the premonition of impending warfare. Swift as an arrow from the bow shot the fist of Lieut. Graydon from his shoulder, and catching Col. Mosby between the eyes sent him staggering back a few paces. But in an instant he rallied to the charge and furiously lunged himself at his younger and stronger adversary. There was no reservation about his attack, no hesitation, no thought of defence, and as he struck home a counter blow from Graydon again sent him staggering. It was an unequal conflict. Youth and agility in the ring were always more than a match for mere courage, unbacked by science, and though Col. Mosby renewed the attack, he saw the hope of victory vanishing. Then as if his brave spirit could not endure the thought of defeat, his hand strayed to the place where once his weapon hung; but some of the hotel employees, fearing one might be produced, rushed in, and seizing his arms, hustled him to the elevator and thence to his apartments.

This will recall to some of our readers a similar encounter which took place some years ago at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, between the late Ensign Putman, U. S. Navy, and Edward S. Stokes, who shot Jim Fisk.



LIEUTENANT A. C. KELTON, U. S. Marine Corps, visited Philadelphia this week.

LIEUTENANT J. K. WARING, 2d Inf., has gone to David's Island, N. Y. H., for temporary duty.

LIEUTENANT E. F. GLENN, 25th U. S. Infantry, will return to Fort Snelling about the middle of May.

MAJOR G. C. GOODLOE, U. S. Marine Corps, and family, go this week to Bladensburg for the summer.

MAJOR AMOS S. KIMBALL, U. S. A., was expected at Whipple Barracks this week to report to General Miles.

LIEUTENANT F. S. RICE, 1st U. S. Artillery, and family, have joined at Fort Mason, California, for the East.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER R. M. BERRY, U. S. N., came to Washington this week from his home in Kentucky.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., and Major-General Charles K. Pearson, British Army, were guests at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, returned to Washington last Saturday night, from a short tour of inspection North.

The School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, has been extremely fortunate in commanders since its organization, first, Col. E. S. Otis, then Gen. T. H. Ruger, and now Gen. A. McD. McCook.

BYT. BRIG. GEN. W. W. H. DAVIS will, at the request of the Board of Managers, relate at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 15, 1886, at 8 P. M., "The Siege of Charleston, 1863-4."

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., commanding at St. Augustine, had his arrangements completed early in the week for the safe keeping at Fort Marion of the seventy-seven Chiricahua, en route there under Lieutenant Richards, 4th Cavalry, and Military guard. The party was expected to arrive this week.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Earle was celebrated last evening at their home, No. 12 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York. Mr. Earle is seventy-four years old, and was long a hotel proprietor in New York. His son, Mr. Ferdinand P. Earle, succeeded him. Six children are now living. Mr. Earle's maiden name was Elizabeth Pinney.

The report of Lieut. H. T. Allen, 2d Cav., of his reconnaissance in Alaska, upon which he has been engaged at the War Department for several months is completed and will shortly be transmitted to Congress, in response to resolution offered in the House on Monday last by Mr. Wadsworth. This is said to be one of the most valuable documents ever written on discoveries in this territory.

A PARIS correspondent says: Admiral F. Maxse, British Navy, lately in France, and now in the States, is a man of the noblest ideals and truer than steel, since he is too active in mind and body ever to rust. Although he belongs by birth and breeding to the uppermost stratum of English society, and belongs to a profession in which aristocratic ideas prevail, he is a thorough Radical.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th Inf., will preside at a General Court to meet at Fort Meade on Tuesday next, for the trial of Lieut. C. A. Varnum, 7th Cav. The Kansas City Times referring to the trial, says: "The nature of the charges in his case are such as to preclude them from publication in orders or the public prints. A similar case has probably never come before any military court."

The Omaha Bee, referring to the recent Army changes, says: "It is not yet certain that a rearrangement of commands in the Platte will not be made upon the arrival of the 2d. Colonel Morrow, 21st Infantry, is anxious to remove his headquarters to Fort Omaha, and many who know that genial gentleman and brave old veteran are equally anxious that his wish should be gratified."

THERE was an auction sale of household furniture a few days ago at the old house, No. 24 West 12th St., New York, which Gen. Winfield Scott occupied, and which has since been known as the Scott mansion. The General's old armchair, covered with well-worn red enamelled cloth, but solid and sturdy in its old age like Winfield Scott himself, was sold for \$6. Other articles brought no better prices than the armchair.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Art., of Ft. Monroe, was a guest at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, early in the week. It may be his presence there is accounted for by the following, which we received last week from a St. Louis correspondent, although the regiment given differs: "A beautiful military luncheon was given last week by the Misses Millett, complimentary to Miss Nannie Chouteau, and to announce her engagement to Lieut. Johnson, of the 3d Art. The bride-elect is the second daughter of Mr. Chas. F. Chouteau, and although a much admired heiress she is not a devotee to society, but has perfected herself in all the graces and accomplishments which makes a lovely woman even still more attractive."

The Mineral Argus of April 1, has the following Fort Maginnis news:

The last meeting of the Euchre Club was held at Dr. Woodruff's. The Court-martial at St. Paul has been postponed until May 8. An enjoyable sheet and pillow case party was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright March 26. The spectators were well arranged and disguise generally was cleverly effected. The guests were very grateful to their generous host and hostess for so much pleasure.

The Vancouver Independent of April 1 says:

Major A. S. Kimball returned from Puget Sound Monday. Mr. L. M. Brown of Boston, and wife are visiting Mrs. L. Patterson at Vancouver Barracks. Major W. A. Jones, Engineer Corps, arrived from the East Sunday. Troops E, F and G, 2d Cavalry, Walla Walla, will take the field for summer scouting campaign April 15. C. E. S. Wood, formerly Lieut. 21st Inf., on General Howard's staff, has been called into service in Portland for the organization of the State militia. Vancouver friends are much pained to learn of the death of the wife of Lieut. Sol. Sparrow, 21st Infantry, daughter of Major W. H. Boyle, which occurred a few weeks since. The wife of Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Infantry, has rejoined her husband at Sidney Barracks. The promotion of O. O. Howard to Major-General is pleasing to his many friends in the Columbia River country.

CAPTAIN R. W. MEADE, U. S. N., of the Dolphin, visited Washington this week.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., paid a brief visit to Old Point Comfort, Va., this week.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., from his visit to New York.

MAJOR W. C. MANNING, U. S. A., expects to leave Fort Brady, for Ft. Mackinac, Mich., about April 26.

GENERAL F. F. FLINT, U. S. A., and family have returned to Highland Park, Ill., from a visit to Tallahassee.

CAPTAIN DAVID A. LYLE, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., sailed for Bremen April 14 on the steamship Fulda.

MAJOR A. S. NICHOLSON, U. S. Marine Corps, inspected the Marine barracks and troops at Norfolk, Va., April 13.

MAJOR-GENERAL TERRY sent \$250 to the Hancock fund this week. The total amount is now in the neighborhood of \$45,000.

P. A. SURGON D. M. GUTERAS, Lieut. R. M. Berry, Ensign P. W. Hourigan, Lieut. J. J. Hunker, and Lieut. H. Osterhaus registered at the Navy Department during the past week.

SURGEON J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. A., attended the celebration at the Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia, April 14, of the ninety-ninth anniversary of the founding of the College of Physicians.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD has had many visitors this week at Governor's Island, where he will move into quarters as soon as they are ready for occupancy. At present he and family are temporarily stopping with relatives at Yonkers.

The engagement of Lieut. B. D. Spilman, 7th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Annie Camden, daughter of Hon. J. N. Camden, U. S. Senator from West Virginia, is announced. Miss Camden is described as a charming lady, well known in Washington, Baltimore and New York society.

The following officers have been admitted to the Army Mutual Aid: Lieut. F. M. M. Beall, Signal Corps; Major Henry Clayton, Pay Dept.; Lieut. Frank D. Rucker, 2d Cav.; Col. S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Dept. (rejoined); Capt. Thomas F. Quinn, 4th Inf.; Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf.; Lieut. E. E. Benjamin, 1st Inf.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, accompanied by Aide-de-Camp Lieut.-Col. C. H. Kellogg, left Washington on Thursday evening of last week for Chicago on private business. From Chicago he went to Indianapolis, and thence direct to Atlanta, to supervise in person the arrangements for the new military post. He is expected to return to Washington Sunday night.

The following named Army officers were registered at the office of the Adjutant General this week: Col. James B. Fry, retired; Col. Theodore Yates, retired; 2d Lieut. L. M. V. Kennon, 10th Inf.; 1st Lt. T. R. Adams, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Theo. H. Eckerson, 19th Inf.; Major Theo. J. Eckerson, retired; Capt. Chas. M. Pyne, retired; Col. J. P. Hatch, retired; Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.; Major W. M. Maynardier, paymaster.

THE Brackett News of April 10 has the following Fort Clark items:

Major Wilcox goes on leave in June. Lieut. Gilmore has returned to New Mexico to join his company; his little child is very much better. Lieut. T. H. Eckerson left Saturday for Washington, where his wife is at present. The many friends of Col. Z. B. Bliss rejoice over his promotion. Last Sunday night the chaplain's sermon seemed more deeply impressive than ever before.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

FROM a private letter to one of the officers of the Navy we are indebted for the following particulars of the death of Assistant Engineer Harry S. Elseffer, U. S. Navy, killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while on a shooting expedition near Wakefield, Neb., March 22, 1885: "He was it appears riding in a wagon, when a flock of geese came in sight. He loaded his gun for them and was leaning on the muzzle, when a sudden movement of the horses threw the lock against the side of the wagon. The charge lodged in the base of the brain, killing him instantly. Assistant Engineer Elseffer entered the Naval Academy as a cadet engineer in 1874, graduated in 1879, and was ordered to the U. S. S. Tuscarora and afterwards the Ranger, surveying on the Mexican coast. He was examined and commissioned an assistant engineer in 1881, and then made a three years' cruise in the Monocacy on the China Station, came home in the Junata last December, and at the time of his death was on waiting orders. It is proposed by his friends and classmates to erect a headstone for him at the place of burial, and those wishing to contribute may send the same to Assistant Engineer M. Bevington, U. S. N., Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

MAJOR ISAAC LYNDE, U. S. Army, retired, died at Picolata, Fla., April 10. He was graduated from West Point July 1, 1827, and was promoted to the 5th Infantry, attaining the rank of captain Jan. 1, 1839. He was promoted major, 7th Infantry, Oct. 18, 1855, and when the war broke out he was in command of Fort Fillmore, N. M., which, we find from Culum's Register, he abandoned July 27, 1861, and "subsequently surrendered his command to an inferior force of insurgents." He was restored to the Army July 28, 1866, as major of the 18th Infantry, and on the 27th of November of that year was placed on the retired list as of the date of his restoration, by the

act of President Grant, with whose family he was, we believe, in some way connected.

GILBERT A. ROBERTSON, who died in New York April 13, entered the Navy in 1861 as acting assistant paymaster, was promoted passed assistant paymaster July 23, 1866, and resigned Nov. 6 of that year. The funeral took place April 16, and was attended by a large delegation of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of which the deceased was a member.

THE HON. J. P. ALESHIRE, a distinguished citizen of Gallipolis, Ohio, died there April 19. He was a brother of Lieut. James B. Aleshire, 1st U. S. Cav., who arrived at Gallipolis April 6, and was with his brother until he died. The Gallipolis Bulletin, referring to the deceased says: "As a business man he had the confidence of his associates and of all with whom he came in contact. He neglected no duty. If anything had to be done—whether for himself or for a friend—he was not satisfied until it was under way, and then every energy was brought to bear to accomplish it. This was, perhaps, the most prominent trait in his character." He was unmarried. He died at home—the home of his childhood—surrounded by father and mother, sister and brothers. Two brothers were called from a distance, and reached home last Tuesday—Lieut. Aleshire, from Montana, and Harry, from California.

DR. LUDWIG EBSTEIN, father of Capt. Fred. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., who died March 17, 1886, at Breslau, Prussia, was, for many years, a prominent resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. During the War he was one of the physicians who responded to President Lincoln's call for volunteer surgeons and served in a professional capacity at the field hospitals in and about Gettysburg and Baltimore, in July, 1863. Dr. Ebstein was a man of high scientific attainments and universally respected.

WM. F. LOAN, who served during the war as mate and afterwards acting ensign, U. S. Navy, and was honorably discharged in 1863, died April 13 at his residence in Algiers, La. He was a native of Massachusetts, but after leaving the Service went to New Orleans and held several prominent positions there under the Federal and State Governments.

MR. SAMUEL CALAHAN, who died at Cleveland April 13, aged 78, was born at Georgia, Canada. His father was a British Army officer and a warm friend of Gen. Proctor. The deceased remembered Tecumseh well, as the old chief often carried him about the fort on his shoulders. He was at the battle of the Thames when Tecumseh fell.

GENERAL JOSEPH COLLINS, who died at New Orleans lately, was the last Confederate to surrender, his command laying down their arms at Natchitoches, La., six weeks after Johnson's surrender and two weeks after Appomattox.

MRS. SARA M. HOLCOMBE, the widow of Lieut. A. A. Holcombe, U. S. N., died at Washington, D. C., April 13, aged 72. Lieut. Holcombe died in 1858.

THE death is announced of Mrs. Bartow, a daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. J. M. Gamble, U. S. Marine Corps. Colonel Gamble died in 1836.

#### THE FIRE AT KEY WEST.

LIEUT.-COMDR. Z. L. TANNER, commanding the Fish Commission Steamer Albatross, writes from Key West, March 31, giving an account of the gallant action of the officers and men of four Government vessels in fighting the flames at the recent fire at Key West. To their exertions is due the protection of a large amount of Government property from destruction. But for this the entire town would probably have been destroyed. He says:

The city was entirely without effective fire apparatus, possessing only one hand engine which was without water, having no suction long enough to take it from the sea. The U. S. S. Powhatan and Brooklyn landed large parties, and a number of men from the revenue cutter Draz were also sent ashore to render assistance. The fire pump at the Navy Station was started as soon as possible and with about three or four thousand feet of hose, was able to reach the fire and divert its course, saving many buildings, including those belonging to the Government. About noon the fire had reached the water to leeward, and having taken hold of the heavy warehouses and large business places, began working back to windward, burning up to the Government storehouse, where by the united efforts of the crews of the Government vessels and the employees of the station, it was stopped and the buildings saved. All the wharves in the city are burned, excepting those belonging to the Government.

As soon as it was seen that the conflagration was to be a general one steam was raised on the Albatross and everything put in readiness should her services be required. The locality of the fire was such, however, as to make it impossible to make use of her fire hose. Captain Matthews, with his trained torpedo corps from the Brooklyn, rendered invaluable aid in blowing up buildings in the track of the fire. Messrs. Benson and Hogg went ashore and volunteered their services with the Albatross party, rendering valuable assistance. No serious accidents have as yet been reported, but quite a number of persons received cuts and bruises while pulling down buildings, etc. Several of the officers and men were affected by the heat. The Albatross party fought the flames for fourteen hours, with no accident beyond the loss of our beautiful coil of Italian hemp rope. It rendered valuable service during the day, being the means of leveling many buildings.

We will take in coal as soon as possible, and then proceed to Havana, the fire here making it impossible to procure fresh water for the boilers, supplies for the officers' messes, or money for the use of the ship. We will take advantage of this trip to make a few hauls of the trawl between Key West and Cuba, and having procured all necessary supplies, we will return here, fill up with coal, and proceed to the Bahamas.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Geo. Lewis, president of the Bank of Key West, says:

I cannot refrain from giving expression to my great sense of obligation, as well as that of the directors, stockholders, and depositors of this bank, to Captain Fensgar, of the revenue steamer Draz, and to his officers and crew for prompt service rendered us at the critical moment. They removed the entire effects of the bank to the cabin of the Draz, and placed a guard over them, when at the same time his rooms and decks were crowded with the property of the custom house, the signal service, and the lighthouse department also rescued from danger. In a few moments after our property was placed on board the Draz our bank building was totally destroyed, but thanks to Capt. Fensgar we are ready to resume business to-morrow with almost everything intact." Capt. Fensgar in a letter on the same subject speaks in high terms of his officers and crew. Seaman Thompson was badly injured by a fall from a burning building while attempting to save human life.



## SUMMARY PUNISHMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

CADETS at West Point are punished for minor offences without being put into the guardhouse and without being tried by a Court-martial. Soldiers in foreign armies are punished in a similar manner. It is just to the soldier and is prompt and efficient in its effect on discipline. Our system of punishing soldiers for slight breaches of discipline is unjust to the soldier, injurious to the officers, and is not prompt or efficient. A soldier who oversleeps himself and fails to attend reveille should, of course, be punished, or the whole company will in a few days decline to attend reveille. To legally punish him, he must be put into the guardhouse as a prisoner to associate with deserters and thieves. He is deprived of freedom and all military instruction. Written charges must be preferred against him; then a Court-martial ordered and the soldier tried; the proceedings written up, sent in, reviewed, and corrected, and finally an order written up and published announcing his punishment. The soldier is probably in the guardhouse ten days before he even learns what his punishment is to be. During all this time his brother soldiers have been unjustly punished by having to perform his duties and fatigues for him.

The object of punishment is example. To prevent other soldiers committing a similar offence. With serious offences this object only must be considered in selecting a punishment, but with minor offences the future good of the offender can be considered in selecting the punishment without injuring its effect as an example.

Our garrison courts punish the inexperienced recruit as they do the old and hardened offender. They give a punishment that is felt as harsh by one soldier and is laughed at and ridiculed by another, because the members of the court cannot as a body know or feel any interest in the soldier they punish. They cannot select a punishment with the view of its making the man a better soldier, because they do not know (and are prohibited from inquiring) his character, habits, tastes, and peculiarities.

We would suggest the following modification of the foreign, as a method for punishing all non-com. officers and soldiers who commit minor breaches of discipline:

1. The War Department to publish a code of classified offences and punishments; each class of offences to have at least three equal but different kinds of punishments to select from.

2. Whenever a soldier (or non-com. officer) is accused of a minor breach of discipline he will go on performing his usual duties, but at the first office hour after he will report at the office of his battalion commander, who, in the presence of the company commander and 1st sergeant, will ask the soldier if he committed the offence. If the soldier admits it, the battalion commander will refer to the list of offences the soldier has committed during the last six months and decide in accordance with the official code which class the offence belongs to. The captain will then select from the three punishments laid down by the code for that class of offences the one he thinks will have the best effect on this particular soldier. The punishment will be carried out in the man's company and not in the guardhouse. The only writing record, or "Red Tape," in the case will be the date (entered in the company punishment book), the class of offence in figures, and one letter, the initial of the style of punishment that was given.

3. All minor breaches of discipline, when acknowledged by the offenders, will be punished in this manner so long as there are two commissioned officers present with a command. The senior to decide the class of offence. The junior officer to select the punishment as laid down in the code.

When a soldier acknowledges that he has committed the offence charged against him there cannot be the slightest injustice in punishing him in accordance with an authorized and published code of punishments, while there will be injustice in punishing by a garrison court like ours, which punishes without any system or code.

4. If the soldier when questioned by his battalion commander denies committing the offence he will be sent at once to perform his usual duties, and charges will be preferred and he be tried at a present by a garrison court martial. The court should be required to take his captain's evidence as to the soldier's character, habits, etc.; they should also ascertain the number of offences the man has committed in the previous six months in order that they may have proper data to enable them to select an appropriate punishment for the individual. The punishment should be carried out in the company and not in the guardhouse.

5. Generally a soldier should not be put in the guardhouse (or a non-com. officer in arrest) for a minor offence, unless quarrelsome, disorderly, or drunk, and then it should be for his protection—that is to prevent him in his excited condition from committing additional offences by which he would be subjected to more severe punishment.

6. Punishment by a garrison court should be more severe than the offender would have received had he admitted the offence to his battalion commander and been punished by the code. If the punishment by the court was less all soldiers would of course go before the court. If it was equal the sulky men and "guardhouse lawyers" would insist upon a court for no other reason than to give them notoriety and cause extra trouble.

7. All punishments given by garrison courts and by the code by battalion commanders should be carried out during the hours of recreation, when the offender would if not undergoing punishment be enjoying or amusing himself. To have a punishment interfere with the offender's duties, fatigues, etc., would unjustly punish the other soldiers who have to perform his duty and work. A punishment given during hours the offender is not being punished would be on duty or fatigue is a failure as a punishment, as it merely gives him a change of employment. His punishment is easier than if he had been on duty as a sentry guarding prisoners at work during that time.

8. Three officers are ample for a garrison court, the junior to act as recorder or judge advocate. Then a court could be ordered if only four officers are with a command; now five officers are necessary. We unjustly hold a captain responsible for the discipline of his company, yet we give him no

power to direct the kind, style, or amount of punishment offenders in his company shall receive. He is the only officer who does or can know the character, habits, and temperament of every enlisted man in his company, and is therefore the only person who can advise or select a punishment that would be appropriate and efficient for an individual soldier. The captain's reputation depends upon the condition and discipline of his company. It is of necessity his greatest interest and desire to make every one of his men a good and efficient soldier.

DISCIPLINE.

## WEST POINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the January number of the *United Service* is an article entitled "West Point; is it Satisfying National Demands?" The whole discussion turns upon the two dicta of the writer, Mr. N. J. T. Dana:

1. The object of West Point "ought to be to disseminate military education, experience, and training broadcast in the country."

2. The Military Academy should be "made more democratic and kept purely so—its gates opened wide for the admission of all classes of our citizens."

The writer implies in connection with the first that the actual object of the Military Academy, so far as it has any useful object, is "to supply handsomely educated officers to fill vacancies in a peace establishment;" so the object recommended by Mr. Dana may be regarded as an improvement on his conception of the actual one. If by "peace establishment" is understood our peace establishment as it is to-day, the "polished product" of General Scott's "pin machine" is entirely too good for it. I never witness the graduation of a class at West Point with out a sorrowful thought of the disappointment in store for it, or the premature decay and going to seed of its many bright intellects. There is no need of handsomely educated officers in our peace establishment, unless for the handsome education to which it subjects them, but from which our officers enjoy a time-honored immunity. The reason of this is beside the question, suffice it, therefore, to say that it is not to be found in the methods of West Point.

Mr. Dana truly remarks with respect to West Pointers: "We certainly do not need them in times of profound peace to loaf away their lives at posts upon the plains, awaiting in idle patience the turning up of foreign wars or Indian difficulties. Plenty of young men can be found in the country who might themselves also in that manner be learning the art of war; . . . and will do the duty of the plains about as well."

Now, while mentioning in the course of his discussion a number of purposes conceived or suggested by him as among the actual or proper purposes of West Point, Mr. Dana does not touch upon what, in fact, is its primary purpose; namely, to provide the country with a class of military scientists, or soldiers of the highest order—of experts and specialists, up to the times in every supposable military contingency. The accomplishment of this purpose, so far from entailing the neglect of the requirements advocated by Mr. Dana, insures their accomplishment also. Where are our regular officers to acquire practice in the school of the brigade and the division, where are they to learn the characteristics and peculiarities of our war soldiers unless among our citizen soldiery? Every officer of the Regular Army should serve a term in the National Guard, for without such experience he will not be fit to command from the first, a volunteer force in time of war.

As a means towards the end that he advocates, Mr. Dana recommends the discharging upon graduation of all West Pointers not needed for the officering of the Army, which, according to his estimate, would relegate to civil life two thirds of each graduating class. Whether looked at from the ground taken by Mr. Dana with respect to the purpose of West Point, or from that taken by myself, this recommendation seems equally unwise. A graduate fresh from the Military Academy is not qualified to carry "military education, experience, and training" to the people. Such qualification is not to be acquired from an institution devoted to laying the foundation of military usefulness of the highest order; for in education, no more than in engineering, can a foundation and superstructure be constructed at the same time: the one must precede the other. Now, it were better for a people to have as much of the superstructure of a military education as is attainable without the foundation than to have the foundation without the superstructure; wherefore an average civilian appointee of four years' service, two spent at Fort Leavenworth and two with his troop or company on the frontier, can tell a National Guardsman more of what he needs to know and does not know than the average new-fledged West Pointer.

The question is, where is a graduate likely the sooner to fit himself to instruct his fellow citizens—in civil life, struggling for a beginning in law, business, medicine, or some other crowded vocation, or with his troop, company, or battery, and all his time and energy available for the study and practice of the military art? Assuming even that an officer's opportunities in the Army are no better than they are to-day, he will prove a more efficient, popular instructor in it than out of it.

Looking now at the recommendation in question from my own ground, and under the assumption just made with respect to the Army, it has much to commend it. Our Regular Army is not as good a military school for West Point officers and other officers of certain training and experience as the great busy world. In the service these officers lose more through inactivity than they gain from experience. Taking our West Point graduates as a class they would render better service in time of war if made to await it supporting themselves in civil life, than they will if allowed to do so in the Regular Army as it is to-day. If, however, the Army were what it should be, all West Pointers should be retained in the service. There are none too many to furnish the quota of experts for such an army as our country is liable to need, and we have no especial need of West Pointers except for that. Let me not be understood to mean that all our higher officers are to come, or should come, from among West Pointers. Our military history teaches a different lesson and our Army to-day illustrates it.

The primary object of the Military Academy is defeated by the lethargy and decrepitude of the Re-

gular Army. The national demand, however, is not that the object of the Academy be changed to one that it can accomplish under existing conditions, but that the conditions under which it is working be changed to enable it to accomplish the objects for which it was instituted. This change can only be effected by providing a thorough post graduate course, and opportunities for useful experience and observation not only in the Army but out of it, both at home and abroad. A West Point education nowadays, is a magnificent pedestal without a statue. The Army should be made to furnish the statue.

As regards the second of Mr. Dana's dicta that the Military Academy should be "made more democratic, etc.," if the purpose of the Academy is what I assert it to be, the standard of graduation is none too high, and therefore the standard of admission cannot be appreciably lowered. West Point is just as democratic as it can afford to be. The U. S. House of Representatives, whether viewed from the theoretical or from the practical standpoint is not more so. The candidate who fails to enter either of these representative institutions has not the exclusiveness of the institution to blame for it, but his own lack of qualifications. His failure is due not to the entrance being closed to him, but to his inability to work himself through it. The determination as to fitness in the case of our military representatives cannot be left as in the case of our political, to the judgment of their respective constituencies. It must be governed in a way to insure a certain uniformity of qualifications. If the criterion prescribed with that object in view can be shown to be unnecessarily severe, considering the true ultimate purpose of the Military Academy, then is the Academic Faculty open to the charge of injuriously and unjustly, however unwittingly, discriminating against a class of their fellow-citizens. But the fulfilment of this essential condition has not been attempted by Mr. Dana, who so far from considering the true purpose of the Military Academy, evinces throughout his discussion a total misconception of that purpose.

His complaint, made in the name of democracy, that West Point excludes from itself a certain class of poor boys, is utterly unfounded. He voices the democracy of communism and socialism, but not that of republicanism. If the national purpose that I attribute to West Point could be but accomplished by the appointment of none but millionaires as military cadets, there would be nothing undemocratic in the selection of such boys exclusively for appointment. I do not doubt that such a course would be fraught with evil to the Republic, and I should think it wise to forego a certain amount of military security for the avoidance of a, perhaps, greater political danger. But the people might think differently and might give it their sanction, whether for good or for evil, in perfect political good faith. The humble poor that are excluded from West Point, are excluded not because they are poor or humble, but because they are not up to a certain standard of intelligence; rich boys are excluded on the same ground as effectually as poor ones. To lower the standard of West Point, to the prejudice of the military interests of the country, merely to take in a class of poor boys would be taking a good stride towards communism. I do not say that communism is not a good form of government, it may be a better one than our own, and I do not know but that we are coming to it, but at the present day it is not our government and the Army is the last place for it.

Nor could the lowering of the West Point standard be vindicated on the ground of humanity. The humanity thus exhibited in time of peace would amount to little compared to that forfeited by it in case of war, for the compatibility of humanity with war may be regarded as directly proportional to the efficiency of armies. West Point cannot be run by charity to the profit of humanity, and if there is any institution in the country justifiable under our humane government in being uncharitable and unmerciful that institution is West Point.

Nor, finally, is there such an occasion for concession to popular prejudice as is intimated by Mr. Dana in the following reflection:

If the enemies of the institution are once enabled to make capital so far as to seriously injure it, it will then, perhaps, be too late for its mistaken friends to be referred to the example of Aesop's canine protégé who attempted to pass the stream on a narrow footway with a beef bone in his mouth.

The enemies of West Point cannot efficiently arm themselves against it without being convinced that it is they who are mistaken and not its friends, the average American citizen, realizing, when he comes to think of it, that courage and patriotism will not soften chilled steel or the heart of an adversary. Our intelligent Government cannot in the interest of the military Academy enter too often upon a consideration of its usefulness, or a thorough investigation of its methods.

JOHN BIGELOW, JR., 1st Lieut., 10th Cavalry.

## CAPTAIN CRAWFORD'S DEATH.

FOLLOWING is a translation of so much of the message of the President of Mexico transmitted to the Mexican Congress on its convening on April 1 as relates to the encounter in which Captain Crawford was killed:

On the 23d of January last the Governor of the State of Chihuahua, in a report by telegraph to the War Department, says that on the 11th of said month the Mexican forces had had an encounter at a place called Tiopar, in the Davis Mountains, with about two hundred Indians commanded by foreign officers, and had killed five persons, among them their captain (Captain Crawford).

On our side several persons were also killed and wounded. Among the former were the major commanding the troops and a lieutenant. This incident was somewhat distorted in transmitting this news by the North American newspapers, and this gave rise to a supposition in the United States that the killing of Captain Crawford in said encounter had been intentionally caused by our troops, as they (the papers) assert that they (the Mexican troops) fired against the officers of the United States Army knowingly.

Public opinion was somewhat excited in both countries on account of this incident, and the two Governments were compelled to order a careful investigation of the facts. For my part, and taking into consideration what has been ascertained up to the present time, I have the conviction that in said encounter our troops thought that they were fighting the hostile Indians, because they were following the track of the savages and of the cattle which they had stolen, besides other crimes that they had committed, and they could not possibly imagine that said Indians had been joined by others of similar aspect, and among whom were very few soldiers or officers of the United States.

The killing of the courageous and deserving officers and citizens of both countries is a very lamentable affair; but



troops, which were composed of citizens of the State of Chihuahua, will always have the excuse that they could not take as friends the Indians who were in front, when they well knew that according to the agreement for the passing of troops by the frontier only the regular troops of both republics can pass reciprocally the boundary line when they are following the hot trail of the hostile Indians.

### THE STEELE BILL.

The report accompanying the introduction of the "Steele bill" (H. R. 7634), which we published last week, consists of a synopsis of the 35 sections of the bill and a statement of the changes which will follow its passage. The bill reduces the number of artillery officers by 45 and adds 200 officers of infantry, promoting 44 infantry captains and 6 artillery lieutenants to majors of infantry; 10 artillery lieutenants to captains of artillery and 35 to captains of infantry; 9 cavalry lieutenants and 56 infantry lieutenants to captains of infantry. There is an increase in the whole line of 50 majors and 60 captains. There is also an increase in the number of lieutenants of 45, but as the appointments to original vacancies in the grade of lieutenant is limited to graduates of the Military Academy and meritorious non-commissioned officers, it is not expected that this number will be filled up. The number to be furnished yearly by these classes of candidates is estimated at 80. The number of vacancies of this grade to result from the passage of this bill is 155, and at the date of the graduation of the next class from West Point there will be about 50 vacancies in present Army. After the assignment of the next class there will certainly be 125 vacancies in grade of lieutenant, and hereafter under any circumstances the number of such vacancies could hardly fall below 120. The following shows the strength of the line of the Army on a peace and on a war basis:

Officers and men.	Active.		Detached.		Depot.	
	Peace.	War.	Peace.	War.	Peace.	War.
Colonels.....	40	40	—	—	—	—
Lieutenant-Colonels.....	41	121	—	—	—	—
Majors.....	85	121	85	40	—	—
Captains.....	334	755	100	161	—	—
Lieutenants.....	740	2,902	730	322	—	—
Total officers.....	1,240	3,539	515	523	—	—
Cavalry, ten regts.....	4,590	21,710	—	1,640	—	—
Artillery (field).....	1,000	4,270	—	820	—	—
Artillery (foot).....	2,005	8,205	—	—	—	—
Infantry.....	13,925	63,975	—	4,100	—	—
Engineers.....	485	755	—	41	—	—
Unatt'd, etc., N. C. S.....	1,605	—	—	1,500	—	—
Total enlisted.....	25,000	98,618	—	8,101	—	—

\* This is the authorized number. It is estimated that the actual number will not exceed 200.

### UNATTACHED MEN ACCOUNTED FOR—PEACE.

General service clerks.....	135	Ordnance sergeants.....	100
Ordnance detachment.....	400	Commissary sergeants.....	120
West Point detachment.....	200	Quartermaster sergeants.....	80
Prison guard.....	100	Indian scouts.....	200
Hospital stewards.....	140	Recruiting parties.....	190
Total.....	1,005		

### STRENGTH OF A REGIMENT ON WAR AND PEACE BASIS.

	Peace.		War.	
	Active.	Detached.	Active.	Depot.
Cavalry—Officers.....	30	13	87	13
Enlisted.....	539	—	2,171	164
Artillery—Officers.....	35	12	93	13
Enlisted.....	619	—	2,459	164
Infantry—Officers.....	30	13	87	13
Enlisted.....	557	—	2,459	164
Battln. Engrs.—Officers.....	15	—	29	3
Enlisted.....	485	—	755	41
Total.....	2,360	38	8,179	575

The estimate of increase and reduction in expenses is as follows:

200 lieutenants (estimated number), of less than six years' service; yearly reduction of pay, \$200 (section 27).....	\$60,000
Discontinued (yearly difference of pay between grade named and that of private):	
110 first sergeants, \$108.....	11,880
456 sergeants, \$43.....	19,808
20 corporals, \$24.....	9,480
60 farriers, \$24.....	1,440
60 artificers, \$24.....	14,880
30 saddlers, \$24.....	720
450 wagoners, \$1.....	450
200 post quartermaster and post commissary sergeants; yearly pay reduced \$48 (sec. 21).....	9,600
2,000 cavalry horses, maintenance, etc., \$100 per year.....	200,000
Saving in mounted pay and forage (sec. 27).....	127,710
Total estimated reduction.....	\$408,028
50 majors; maximum yearly pay, \$3,500 (section 1).....	\$175,000
60 captains; maximum yearly pay, \$2,500 (sections 2, 3, and 5).....	151,200
1 chief musician; yearly pay, \$720 (section 6).....	720
80 sergeant majors and quartermaster sergeants; yearly increase in pay, \$24 (sec. 21).....	6,712
280 band musicians; yearly increase, \$45 (section 13).....	39,200
Total increase.....	\$372,932
Estimated net reduction.....	\$93,096

Under any construction of section 29 likely to be given by the Secretary of War, it is estimated that the number of officers who would be furnished with horses would be reduced at least one half. There is now authorized as an allowance for mounted service the following sums:

120 captains, cavalry and artillery, at \$285 per year.....	\$34,200
200 captains, staff, at \$280 per year.....	74,400
275 lieutenants, cavalry and artillery, at \$120 per year.....	33,000
44 lieutenants, staff, at \$120 per year.....	7,680
82 regimental adjutants and quartermasters, at \$280 per year.....	23,160
Total.....	\$172,730

Each of these officers is now allowed forage for two horses, and to have them shod by the public blacksmith. The average cost of forage, stabling, and shoeing is about \$100 per year. Assuming that each officer only keeps one horse, then the account would stand: Forage and shoeing of 817 horses, at \$100.....

Total estimated present expenditure.....\$255,420

No computation is made as to the saving from reduction in the pay of certain retired officers, and while full charge has been made for increase in pay for additional officers, no credit is taken for waiting-order officers.

Since January 1, 1837, the number of officers has been reduced as follows: General officers from 18 to 10; A. D. C.'s, 43 to 24; A. G. Dept., 20 to 17; Insp. G.'s Dept., 9 to 7; J. A. G. Dept., 10 to 8; Q. M. Dept., 22 to 17; Subsistence Dept., 20 to 13; M. D., 222 to 122;

Pay Dept., 65 to 35; Ordnance, 77 to 54; Cavalry, 440 to 430; Artillery, 335 to 280; Infantry, 1,579 to 875; Enlisted men, 51,582 to 25,000. In addition there are now borne on the rolls 13 storekeepers and 14 paymasters in excess of the legal establishment. The number of the Engineer Corps and of the chaplains is the same as in 1867, viz.: 100 and 24. The Signal Corps has increased from 1 to 17. There were Jan. 1, 1868, 139 retired officers; now 444.

### THE "REMINGTON-LEE" MAGAZINE RIFLE.

MAJOR ARMSTRONG, late A. P. D., gave a description of this rifle at the English Royal United Service Institution March 20. In the course of his remarks he said that the best of soldiers are naturally inclined in the excitement of action to fire away their ammunition fast, and notwithstanding the strictest orders to keep the magazine in reserve, and use the arm as a single-loader, until the occasion arose for a rapid and concentrated fire, the majority in any body of men would be pretty sure to draw on their magazines as long as there was a shot in the locker. An officer then could not possibly know whether his men really had magazine arms in their hands or not, unless he examined each arm separately, supplying from it and replacing all the cartridges. Several attempts have been made to adopt a repeating or "quick-feeding" attachment to the ordinary breech-loader, so as to convert it for the moment into a repeater, but they all leave much to be desired as regards strength, handiness, lightness, quickness of action, and above all, rapidity of adjustment and replacement; with none of them can the result be considered really a magazine rifle. "It is," said the lecturer, "in this direction that inquiry and experiment are naturally tending more and more, and I think there can be little doubt that the arm of the future will be the best single loader obtainable, plus a good attachable magazine system. I think you will find that practically that ideal has been attained, as regards the latter half at any rate, in the 'Remington-Lee' rifle, invented and patented by Mr. Lee and made by Messrs. E. Remington and Sons, of New York. It is at this moment a simple breech-loading rifle, with bolt action, differing little from other bolt systems except that it is simpler and stronger than most. This particular model is of 0.45 calibre, rifled with five grooves, taking a complete turn in 20 inches; weight, about 9 lb; and takes the United States Service cartridge of 70 grains of powder with a bullet of 405 grains, giving an initial velocity of about 1,350 feet per second. And the action is particularly quick and easy. The details given can, of course, be varied to any extent desired in the manufacture; the important feature is the independent magazine system. The arm can be used indefinitely in its present form as a single-loader, until the necessity arises for the quickest and most concentrated fire obtainable, when it is converted in a moment, at the word of command, into an almost inexhaustible repeater of the most rapid action. Any desired quantity of reserve ammunition can be served out in the magazines, each containing five cartridges in no greater space than if they were in the ordinary paper packages. They are made of sheet-steel in one piece, with a simple spring to propel and a 'carrier' to guide the cartridges, three pieces in all. They are specially contrived to combine the maximum of strength and efficiency with the minimum of cost, though, if retained, they can be recharged and used hundreds of times. The cartridges are stowed away in them in a moment, and yet are so firmly held that it is scarcely possible to displace them unintentionally, even with the roughest treatment; while the empty magazine is removed and replaced by a full one in less time than is required to insert a single cartridge in the ordinary single-loader. This quickness of adjustment is a very important feature, for though the capacity of each magazine is small, it is so easily and speedily replaced that the magazine system is practically inexhaustible, being really limited only by the carrying power of the soldier. The rifle has been fired from the shoulder, as a repeater, fifty times in one minute, during an official trial in America, a rate much beyond that of any other magazine arm. The magazine in use offers no inconvenient projection nor unsightly feature, while its weight is so disposed that the centre of gravity of the rifle is never disturbed, the balance of the arm remaining therefore always the same; and the cartridges lie always side by side in the magazine, where they are really better protected from all possibility of accident than they could be anywhere else. It is evident that the officer can see at a glance, even from a considerable distance, whether the arm is being used as a single-loader in obedience to orders, or if any of his men has brought his magazine into play before the word of command. The charged magazines, moreover, would be carried apart from the loose ammunition until required, in separate pouches, so that to make use of them would involve a distinct and explicit drill motion."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### FUNERAL OF CAPT. CRAWFORD.

The last honors to the remains of Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d U. S. Cavalry, were paid at Kearney, Neb., on April 11. The services were under the direction of Robert Morris Lodge No. 46, A. F. and A. M., escorted by Mount Hebron Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, under command of Eminent Commander C. B. Finch and visiting sir knights. The casket was transferred at noon from the residence of Mr. Z. T. Crawford to the Model Rink, where it was placed upon a beautiful catafalque draped in mourning. Exquisite floral offerings covered the casket, and beautiful vocal music was rendered by a choir of ladies.

The officers of the Army present were Captains Bourke and Morton, 3d Cav., who came with the body; Capt. Deane Monahan, retired, from Greeley, Col., and Lieuts. Robertson and Palmer, 9th Inf., Fort Russell, with the Cheyenne Commandery, Knights Templar; Lieut. Dudley, 2d Art., from Lincoln, Neb.; Col. Guy V. Henry, 3d Cav.; Col. Burnham, Judge Advocate, and Capt. McCauley, from Omaha. From Fort Omaha came the funeral escort, consisting of Band 4th Infantry and Co. E, 4th, Capt. Von Herrman and Lieuts. Lovering and McQuiston.

The civic bodies, military and official personages, personal friends, and others made a concourse seldom if ever seen in Kearney. Business was entirely

suspended. Ladies turned out by hundreds, all anxious to pay a last tribute to the heroic soldier whose noble life, no less than cruel murder by treacherous Mexican foes, has awakened a thrill of deepest sympathy throughout the State and the whole country. The usual Masonic ceremonies were concluded at the grave in a manner at once solemn and impressive. The military detachment next fired three volleys with wonderful precision. The bugles sounded the taps, and all that was mortal of Capt. Crawford was left beneath the soil of the State he loved so well.

The following telegram was received from Mary Commandery, Philadelphia, of which Capt. Crawford was a member:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 11.

C. B. Finch, Eminent Commander, Knights Templar, Kearney, Neb.:

Mary's tenderest memories will cling around the place of the sepulchre of our brother, Capt. Crawford. We know his sleep will be peaceful, for his life was the embodiment of the valiant knight of the temple. As the grave closes over his remains let Mary Commandery be remembered, and say for us all: "Farewell, our brother."

CHARLES E. MEYER, Recorder.

(Correspondence of the Evening Post.)

### SCENES AT THE CAPTURE OF GERONIMO.

TOMBSTONE, March 30.

GENERAL CROOK, accompanied by two of his staff, Capt. Roberts and Bourke, arrived at Lieutenant Maus's camp on Thursday, March 25, and held the first conference on the same afternoon, at the mouth of the Canon de Esabito, in the Sierra Madre Mountains. There were present, besides General Crook and staff, Lieutenants Maus, Payson, Shipps, and Dr. Davis; also ex-Mayor Strauss, of Tucson, Mr. Chase, and Mr. C. S. Fly, photographer, of Tombstone. The chiefs and bucks all attended. The conference continued about two hours, a good deal of the time being consumed by buncombe speeches of the chiefs who were endeavoring to obtain some terms from General Crook. Geronimo was much agitated, great drops of sweat rolling down his face as he spoke. General Crook interrupted him saying: "Geronimo, you have lied to me once, and when a man lies to me once it takes more than his word to make me believe him in future." He added that they must surrender unconditionally or fight, and that he would hunt them till he killed them all, if it took fifty years.

The chiefs asked for another day, to have a pow-wow among themselves, which was granted.

On Friday a private conference was held between the four chiefs above named, two bucks, and General Crook, the General attending utterly alone and unarmed. What occurred has not been divulged, but the next day (Saturday) they all came and surrendered unconditionally. Chihuahua first came forward, and seating himself in the centre of the circle, said: "I throw myself at your feet as a son before his father. All I request is that wherever you may send me, you permit my family to accompany me." Natchez came next with a similar speech. He was followed by Geronimo, who, in the course of his speech, complained that he had been misrepresented by the newspapers and public of Arizona. There is little doubt but that he had the sympathy of General Crook in this statement.

The hostiles had a well-fortified camp securely located, from which it would have been difficult to dislodge them had they chosen to fight. Neither did they seem fagged by their ten months' campaign. It is surmised that they did not agree among themselves, the other chiefs being jealous of Geronimo. The latter is a most villainous-looking customer. Among those present was K-a-e-to-na, the chief who has been imprisoned two years at Alcatraz. It is supposed that he was brought that he might tell the hostile chiefs how numerous and powerful the white men were, and that it would be useless to continue the fight. His stories of what he saw and how well he fared may have led them to believe they would receive a similar punishment. Chihuahua's speech and request would seem to confirm the opinion.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

As there seems to be some misunderstanding concerning the status of a number of Army nominations pending before Congress, we give below a complete list of those which have not yet received action by the Senate Committee. These are: Medical Corps—Col. Thomas A. McFarlin and Joseph B. Brown, Lieut.-Col. Bernard J. D. Irwin and Anthony Hever. Maj. Calvin De Witt, Benj. F. Pope, John H. Barthold and James P. Kimball, 1st Lieuts. Francis J. Ives, Wm. P. Kendall, Edward R. Morris, Henry T. S. Harris, Leonard Wood and Wm. B. Banister.

2d Cavalry.—Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Morgan.

The medical nominations are held over because of the protests made by Surg. O'Reilly and several others against Surg. De Witt's promotion, the ground of complaint relating to the question of credit for volunteer service. There is no particular reason for delaying action upon the four cases just above Surg. De Witt, and no explanation is given for the delay by the committee other than that it has been decided to act upon all the medical nominations at once. Surg. Brown is somewhat uneasy about his case, as a failure to confirm before his retirement in July next would deprive him of his advanced grade as in the recent case of Commo. Truxtun of the Navy.

The nominations of Lieuts. Steever and Morgan are held over, as is well known, in consequence of protests of Lieut. Simpson and his friends. With the exception of the following nominations which have been reported from the committee, and which have probably been confirmed by this time, the above cases are the only ones now pending in the Senate: Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger and Joseph H. Potter, Maj. John W. Clous, J. A. Post Chaplains Wm. H. Pearson and John S. Siebold, Chaplain Allen Allenworth, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.

### COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a recent case tried at Fort Lewis, Col., General Crook says: "The court erred in allowing the prisoner upon being sworn as a witness to give his evidence in the form of a written statement. The act of Congress making the testimony of a prisoner on his own trial competent evidence, does not contemplate that such witness shall be allowed exceptional privileges. When at his own request a prisoner is sworn, he should take the stand, be examined orally and subjected to cross-examination like other witnesses."

In the case of Private E. F. Nolan, Troop C, 2d Cavalry, recently tried at Fort Bidwell, Cal., the reviewing authority, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, says: "The proof under the charge of desertion, though slender, was apparently the best that could be obtained. Of the other offences charged, the illegal sale and disposition of the articles of public property, and the misappropriation and attempted misappropriation of mules are the only ones found to be satisfactorily made out by the testimony. The findings upon the 7th, 10th, and 14th specifications of the 2d charge are disapproved. The other findings are approved. The record fails to exhibit the authority for the adjournment of the court on the sixth day at so late an hour as 4.30 o'clock P. M. The court, however, had in fact been authorized to sit without regard to hours, and the irregularity in the record does not affect the validity of the proceedings. The sentence is approved. In view of the fact that some of the findings are imperfectly supported, the term of confinement is mitigated to three years." (G. C. M. O. 19, D. Cal., 1888.)

G. A. R. Post 534 of Brooklyn desires it announced that it will shortly move its headquarters to Bedford and De Kalb Avenues



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 17, H. Q. A., April 5, 1886.

The following modifications of pars. 102 and 103, Infantry Tactics, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

102. To ascertain, after firing, if any of the pieces are loaded, the instructor brings the pieces to arms port, and commands: 1. *Open*, 2. *CHAMBER*. At which the recruits quit the piece with the right hand, half cock it, open the chamber, and return the right hand to the small of the stock. The instructor then examines the pieces. Each recruit closes the chamber, returns the hammer to the safety-notch and the right hand to the small of the stock, as soon as his piece is examined. If the instructor does not wish to examine the pieces, he commands: 1. *Close*, 2. *CHAMBER*, at which the chambers are closed, the hammer returned to the safety-notch, and arms port resumed. The pieces are returned to the carry by command.

103. The piece being at a carry and loaded, to draw the cartridge, the instructor commands:

1. *Draw*, 2. *CARTRIDGE*.

At which the pieces are brought to the position of first motion of load, and half cocked; the chamber is then opened, the cartridge withdrawn and returned to the cartridge box; after which the chamber is closed, the hammer brought to the safety-notch, the right hand carried to the small of the stock, and the muzzle raised to the height of the chin. The pieces are returned to the carry by command.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 18, H. Q. A., April 7, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Inspector General, pipe clay is added to the list of articles to be kept for sale to officers and enlisted men by the Subsistence Department, under section 1144 of the Revised Statutes.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
J. C. KELTON, Acting Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 3, H. Q. A., April 14, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of March, 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

## INSPECTION OF ORDNANCE PROPERTY.

Inspecting officers will not order the destruction of any saddles until the action of the Secretary of War is had upon the inspection reports, as there is a good market with constant demand for the unserviceable Army saddle even when only the tree remains.—(Decision Sec. War, Mar. 2, 1886.)

## RATIONS OF FLOUR FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

When civilian employees, or others not belonging or attached to a company or other organization, draw flour from the Subsistence Department they will not be required to turn it in to the post bakery if they prefer the full flour ration to the ration of soft bread issued by the bakery.

So much of Circular No. 9, series of 1884, from this office as conflicts herewith is revoked.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Mar. 19, 1886.)

## MUSHER OF DUTY SERGEANTS.

Where a troop commander mustered on the rolls of his troop six duty sergeants but no 1st sergeant (a condition of affairs brought about by the reduction of the 1st sergeant to duty sergeant, and by the failure to appoint another 1st sergeant); it is held that under the law a troop of cavalry can only have one 1st sergeant and five duty sergeants, and that the action of the troop commander cannot be sustained.—(Decision Lieut.-Gen., letter Mar. 3, 1886.)

## UNIFORM TO BE WORN WITH OVERCOATS.

Either on parade or on the march, when the weather is such as to require overcoats to be worn, the fatigue dress, including the fatigue cap, should be worn with it.—(Decision Lieut.-Gen., letter Mar. 4, 1886.)

## FORMS TO BE OBSERVED IN GUARD MOUNTING.

The form of parade for guard mounting, as prescribed, supposes the presence of a commanding officer, an adjutant, an old officer of the day and a new one—four officers, at least. When the number falls below this the ceremony must be modified accordingly, and the commanding officer can be safely trusted to decide how the old guard shall be relieved and a new one put in its place. (Decision Lieut.-Gen., letter Mar. 4, 1886.)

## RIFLE PRACTICE.

The ramrod-bayonet rifle will be deemed a Service rifle for the uses mentioned in paragraphs 176, 177, and 630, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbine Firing," and, as the front sight protector on the other Service rifles, while constituting a part of the arm, is of necessity so constructed as to permit of removal, its use in regular practice and competition, when authorized, will not be required.—(Decision Lieut.-Gen., letter Mar. 31, 1886.)

## TACTICS.

The "Official Memoranda of Decisions on Points of Tactics," having received the approval of both the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army, the compilation takes the place of any decisions formerly made and which may seem to be in conflict with it.—(Letter, Mar. 25, 1886.)

Cartridge-boxes are closed at the command "cease firing." They are closed with the right hand after the pieces are loaded when the command "cease firing" is given, as might be the case when the fire terminated has been by file or rank, then the files whose pieces are loaded drop the piece, as in the first position of "load," and close the box with the right hand. The box is closed after the command "draw cartridge," as soon as the cartridge is returned to the cartridge-box. When cartridges are drawn cessation of fire is necessarily inferred.

What is prescribed for the execution of the manual by the numbers should not be omitted in its execution without numbers.

At the command "halt," when marching in double time, arms at right shoulder, the halt should be completed, the left hand dropping to the side, before the piece is brought to a "carry."

In wheeling, the guide on the marching flank does not halt with the company. At the command "halt," he advances quickly, etc.—(Par. 198, Inf. Tactics. General decision, letter Mar. 18, 1886, A. G. O.)

## POST COMMANDERS SIGNING REPORTS.

Paragraph 516 of the Regulations should not be construed as excusing the commanding officer of any post from signing and fully authenticating the consolidated report of the condition of his arms. It is necessary every morning a function which is reported to be omitted at some posts, since without this there would be in existence no duly certified evidence of the strength and condition of the command for future reference.—(Opinion Insp.-Gen., approved by Lieut.-Gen., letter Mar. 25, 1886.)

## FORFEITURE OF PAY.

In the case of a sergeant sentenced by a garrison Court-martial "to be reduced to the rank of a private soldier and to forfeit fifteen dollars of his pay," the question is presented: Had the court authority to impose the forfeiture of fifteen dollars in this case?

Under paragraph 907 of the Regulations the sentence of forfeiture begins with the date of the promulgation of the sentence, and cannot affect any pay accruing prior to that date. As from the date of promulgation of the sentence the man was a private, the forfeiture could only apply to his pay as a private.

So much of the sentence as awarded a forfeiture of fifteen dollars in this case was beyond the statutory powers of the court, and, by a well-established rule of law, is entirely illegal, and no part of the awarded forfeiture can be made operative.—(Opinion actg. Judge Adv. Gen., concurred in by Sec. War, indorsement Mar. 20, 1886.)

## OVERCOAT FOR FRONTIER AND CAMPAIGN.

Paragraph 2706 of the Regulations provides that on the frontier and campaign officers may wear the soldier's overcoat, etc. This, I understand, means that, upon certain kinds of duty, and at posts where rough duty is the rule, the local commander, when he thinks proper to do so, may permit the officers to wear the soldier's overcoat, but this does not relieve the officer from his obligation to provide himself with an officer's overcoat, to be brought out whenever his commanding officer requires.—(Views Insp.-Gen., concurred in by Sec. War, letter Mar. 29, 1886.)

## ESTIMATES FOR CLOTHING.

Paragraph 2073 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 67, series of 1885, from this office, requires special or annual estimates of clothing to conform to the table of sizes specified therein. This should not be construed so as to compel officers to estimate for articles of sizes for which there is no demand, or which cannot possibly fit the men for whom intended. A certain latitude is given to each officer. As the new sizes now furnished by the Quartermaster's Department require very little, if any, alteration, estimates can and should be made for the exact requirements of the enlisted men, so far as known. Any reasonable departure from the table of sizes of clothing will meet with a favorable consideration. The object of the table is to guide the issuing and reviewing officers when actual sizes are not given.—Views Q. M. Gen., concurred in by Sec. War, letter Mar. 27, 1886.)

## DEFECTIVE POST SHOES.

Post shoes for issue in lieu of those found defective should be procured by the post and regimental quartermasters as other clothing is procured. They should be issued to the company commander, be receipted for by him, taken up on his return, and then issued as directed in Circular, No. 13, series of 1885, from this office.

Defective shoes turned in to the regimental or post quartermaster by the company commanders should be taken up on the return, their condition and the source from which they were received being explained. They should then be invoiced to the officer in charge of property at the Military Prison, who will receipt for them and take them up on his return, to be finally disposed of after inspection.—(General decision, letter Mar. 3, 1886.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 2, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, April 9, 1886.

In compliance with G. O. 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O., April 2, 1886, I hereby relinquish command of the Division of the Missouri.

To the Department Commanders, to the Staff Officers of the Division, and to all the officers and soldiers whom I have had the honor to command, my thanks are due for their cordial support and for the efficient discharge of every duty.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Major General.

G. O. 3, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, April 13, 1886.

In compliance with G. O. 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O., dated April 2, 1886, I hereby assume command of the Division of the Atlantic and the Department of the East.

Captain Joseph P. Sanger, 1st Artillery, and 1st Lieutenant John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry, are announced as Aides-de-Camp.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Major General.

G. O. 3, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, April 9, 1886.

In compliance with G. O. 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O., April 2, 1886, the undersigned assumes command of the Division of the Missouri.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Major General.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, April 7, 1886.

In accordance with the orders of the President, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Missouri to assume other duties.

In discharging this duty he desires to express to the officers and soldiers his appreciation of the efficient and faithful manner in which they have performed the various duties required of them during the brief but active season in which he has been charged with the responsibility of this command.

NELSON A. MILES, Brigadier General.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, April 8, 1886.

By virtue of G. O. 15, c.s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., the undersigned assumes command of this Department.

THOMAS H. RUGER, Colonel 18th Infantry.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, April 2, 1886.

The following Aides-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding, to take effect from this date, are hereby appointed and announced:

2d Lieutenant George N. Chase, 4th Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Edwin St. J. Greble, 2d Artillery.

By command of Major General Howard:

SAM'L BRUCE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, April 13, 1886.

In compliance with G. O. 15, c.s., from the H. Q. A., the undersigned relinquishes this day the command of the Dept. of the Platte.

I desire to extend my thanks to the Department Staff, and to the Officers and Soldiers whom I have had the honor to command, for the efficient discharge of the duties devolved upon them, in some cases most delicate and difficult. The response of the troops to the calls of duty away from their stations, even at the shortest notice, has always been prompt and worthy of the service to which we belong.

O. O. HOWARD, Major General.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Col. Roger Jones, Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. A., and inspect unserviceable property thereat (S. O. 75, April 12, D. East).

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major Amos S. Kimball, Q. M., late Chief Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia (G. O. 8, April 3, D. Columbia).

## Pay Department.

Major DeWitt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on business connected with the affairs of his office (S. O. 51, March 29, D. Columbia). Leave for eighteen days, to take effect April 12, is granted Major W. M. Maynardier, Paymr. (S. O. 33, April 5, Dept. Mo.). Leave for twenty days is granted Major Charles

H. Whipple, Paymr., Fort Keogh, M. T., to take effect about April 13 (S. O. 30, April 5, D. Dakota). Leave of absence for eight days is granted Major C. M. Terrell, Chief Paymaster, Dept. Platte, Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 30, April 10, D. P.).

## Engineers and Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. Graham D. Fitch will be relieved from duty under the orders of Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., and report to Capt. Wm. L. Marshall, for duty under his orders (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, C. E. (S. O. 44, April 13, C. E.).

Major Alexander Mackenzie, C. E., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and Louisiana, Mo., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 43, April 12, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. William E. Merrill, C. E., will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 42, April 9, C. E.).

Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E., will proceed to Rose-dale, Niblett, and Easton Landings, Miss., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 41, April 8, C. E.).

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers, composing the Board of Visitors to the Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point, N. Y., will proceed there April 27, 1886, for the purpose of making their semi-annual inspection of the school: Colonels James C. Duane and Quincy A. Gillmore, and Lieut. Col. Henry L. Abbot, David C. Houston and Walter McFarland (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Ira MacNutt will proceed from the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., to Troy, N. Y., for the purpose of inspecting powder now being made for the Ordnance Department (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., will proceed from the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., to Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting machine guns now being manufactured for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.).

## Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Smith, Surg., is ordered to inspect medical and hospital property at Willet's Point, N. Y., for which Major John C. P. Happersett, Surg., is responsible (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 15).

A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker will report to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty (S. O. 24, April 5, D. California).

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg. (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Capt. John Van R. Hoff, Asst. Surg., is extended eleven months, with permission to leave the U. S. (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Richards Barnett, Asst. Surg., Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to take effect after he shall have been relieved from duty at that post by Capt. Julius H. Patzki, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 16, April 12, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. Julius H. Patzki, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and report for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 75, April 12, D. East).

At his own request, the contract of A. A. Surg. Amos W. Barber will be annulled by the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 8 (S. O. 33, April 5, D. Platte).

Hospital Steward James D. Irish is relieved from duty at Fort Elliott, and will proceed to Fort Lyon, and report for duty, to relieve Hospital Steward Thomas J. Burke, who will proceed to Fort Elliott for duty (S. O. 33, April 5, Dept. Mo.).

A furlough for four months is granted Hospital Steward John A. Murray, Whipple Barracks, A. T. (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.).

## Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Frederick R. Dwy, Sig. Corps, is detailed as a member of board of survey (S. O. 33, April 8, Sig. Office).

## THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. G. R., and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

2d Lieut. Albert L. Mills, A. C. S. Fort Custer, is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds, not required to meet the wants of the post (S. O. 29, April 1, D. Dak.).

The C. O. Fort Maginnis, M. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. William Grum, Troop F (S. O. 29, April 1, D. Dak.).

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G., and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Bowie Station, Ariz., temporarily; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; I, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

A battalion, consisting of Troops E (Huggins's), F (Swigert's), and G (Whelan's), were to leave Fort Walla Walla, W. T., April 15, for a summer scouting campaign in the field.

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, Ft. L. Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Department Commander, is granted Capt. Charles A. P. Hatfield (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.).

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

The leave for fifteen days granted 2d Lieut. Henry J. Goldman is extended fifteen days (S. O. 51, April 8, Div. M.).

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. G. W. Read, to take effect upon the completion of the cases now before the General Court-martial of which he is a member (S. O. 35, April 8, Dept. M.).



**6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.**

Hdqs., C, G, and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. W. H. Jennings, Troop H (S. O. 30, April 1, D. Ariz.).  
S. O. 23 is amended to direct 1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood to return to Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 31, April 5, D. Ariz.).

**7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.**

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Charles S. Hiley, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 20, April 1, D. Dak.).  
The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. John W. Wilkinson, Adj., is extended one month (S. O. 53, April 12, Div. M.).

1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare, aide-de-camp, will accompany Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry to Chicago, Ills. (S. O. 31, April 7, D. D.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Wilkinson, Adj., Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 31, April 7, D. D.).

**8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.**

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Q. O. M. Gilmore (F. O. 21, March 29, D. Ariz.).  
The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded for assignment to the troops of the 8th Cav. (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.).

Privates T. A. Gailey and O. Johnson, Troop A, have qualified as sharpshooters.

**9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.**

Hdqs., B, D, E, H, and I, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and J, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Major Guy V. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Camps Pilot Butte and Medicine Butte, Wyo., and Fort Douglas, Utah, under special instructions (S. O. 34, April 7, D. Platte.).

**3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.**

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

The C. O. Washington Barracks, D. C., will issue a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Chief Musician William Iunenfeldt (S. O. 76, April 13, D. East.).

The C. O. Fort Monroe, Va., will issue a furlough for four months to Sergt. James A. Richardson, Bat. M (S. O. 76, April 13, D. East.).

**5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.**

Hdqs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams (S. O. 16, April 9, Art. School.).  
The leave granted 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson by Orders 15, Fort Monroe, Va., April 7, is extended three days (S. O. 74, April 10, D. East.).

Capt. George W. Crabb, 1st Lieut. Granger Adams, and twenty-five enlisted men of Bat. I, will proceed, April 18, from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., to Camp Grant, Riverside Park, and relieve Bat. L, which will return to Fort Hamilton (S. O. 75, April 12, D. East.).

Leave for sixteen days, to commence on or about April 17, is granted 1st Lieut. Selden A. Day, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 77, April 14, D. East.).

**1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.**

Hdqs., and B, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E, Ft. Verde, A. T.; F, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; J, Whipple Bks., A. T.

Par. 9, S. O. 78, April 3, 1886, H. Q. A., relieving Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett from duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Div. of Missouri and directing him to join his regiment, is amended to take effect June 1, 1886 (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.).

**3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.**

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, A. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

2d Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, A. C. S. Fort Shaw, is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds, not required to meet the wants of the post (S. O. 29, April 1, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Melville C. Wilkinson will return from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 30, April 5, D. Dak.).

**4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.**

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

Leave for one month, to date from April 3, is granted 2d Lieut. George N. Chase, A. D. C. (S. O. 31, April 5, D. Platte.).

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Thomas F. Quinn, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 35, April 9, D. Platte.).  
The C. O. Fort Omaha, Neb., will send one full company to Kearney, Neb., for duty as funeral escort to the remains of Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav., whose gallant services and cruel death in Mexico on the field of battle endear his memory to all his countrymen (S. O. 34, April 7, D. Platte.).

**5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Watkins.**

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, A. S. O., is relieved as member of Board of Survey (S. O. 33, April 8, S. O.).

**6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McCook.**

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sergt. Joseph Lanzon, Co. K, for being drunk on guard, has been reduced to the ranks and will be confined at hard labor for two months.

**8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.**

Hdqs., Angel Island, Cal.; A, B, C, D, and F, Bowie Station, Ariz., temporarily; E, Ft. Biswell, Cal.; G, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz., temporarily; I, Ft. Moham, Nev.; K, Ft. Thomas, Ariz., temporarily.

**11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.**

Hdqs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. John J. Dougherty, having been found

by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, will proceed to his home (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.).

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. R. M. Blatchford is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 35, April 8, Dept. M.).

**12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Capt. Hugh G. Brown, in addition to his other post and company duties at Fort Niagara, N. Y., is specially assigned as range officer of the Division range at that post and to the general charge of the improvements connected therewith (S. O. 15, April 10, Div. A.).

Leave for one month, to commence on or about April 23, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 76, April 13, D. East.).

**14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.**

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. Willis E. Morgan, Co. F (S. O. 49, March 26, D. Columbia.).

Private Heidinger, Co. A, committed suicide, April 2, at Vancouver Barracks, blowing the top of his head off.

Cos. A and H arrived back at Vancouver Barracks, April 5, from Seattle.

**15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.**

Hdqs., E, and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

2d Lieut. Will T. May, A. C. S. Fort Buford, is authorized to send, by express, to the nearest depository, all subsistence funds, not required to meet the wants of the post (S. O. 29, April 1, D. Dak.).

Leave for twelve days, from April 5, is granted Capt. H. H. Humphreys, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 30, April 5, D. Dak.).

1st Sergt. Brown, Co. E, Fort Buford, committed suicide, April 10, at his quarters by shooting himself through the head.

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**

Hdqs., A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.

Lieut. B. B. Buck, Mus. J. Draney, and Private S. Porter, Co. D; Lieut. S. R. Whittall, Sergt. J. A. Ozle, Corps. S. Gibson, C. Bougere, Mus. C. Smith, and Privates T. H. Abbey and W. H. Norris, Co. E, have qualified as sharpshooters.

**18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.**

Hdqs., E, and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and D, Ft. Hayes, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

Private Thomas Wilkins, Co. G, will proceed to St. Paul and report as a witness in the case of Capt. Thomas Garvey, 1st Cav. (S. O. 32, April 3, Dept. M.).

**19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 39, April 1, D. Tex.).

So much of the sentence awarded Capt. J. H. Smith as relates to confinement "to the limits of the post where his company may be serving, for the period of twelve months," and now remains unexecuted, is remitted (G. C. M. O. 23, April 5, D. Tex.).

2d Lieut. C. S. Fowler, Sergt. J. F. Crawford, and Privates W. Cowan and P. Marron, Co. A, have qualified as sharpshooters. Lieut. Fowler and Sergt. Crawford also qualified as sharpshooters last year.

**20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Maziniss, M. T.

Capt. John S. McNaught is appointed to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage and recruiting property at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 219 West 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.).

A roster of N. C. O. 20th Inf. for March reaches us this week. The list shows 5 N. C. staff, 10 1st sergeants, 40 sergeants, and 37 corporals. The sergeant-major is John W. Healey, who was appointed July 1, 1884, and of the 1st sergeants we note that Bernard O'Beirne, Co. B, has held his warrant since May 29, 1871.

**21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**

Hdqs., A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause twenty-one recruits to be forwarded to the Dept. of Platte for assignment to the 21st Inf. (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.).

**22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.**

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Mary, N. M.

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Sergt. William H. Oram, Co. B (S. O. 52, April 10, Div. M.).

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. W. S. Tompkins, Co. K (S. O. 30, April 1, D. Ariz.).

**24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.**

Hdqs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis is relieved from duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 32, April 3, Dept. M.).

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis (S. O. 32, April 3, Dept. M.).

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn is extended one month (S. O. 53, April 12, Div. M.).

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, Fort Snelling, Minn., to take effect about April 15, 1886 (S. O. 31, April 7, D. D.).

**Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1886.**

**CASUALTY.**

Colonel Theodore T. S. Laidley (retired), died April 4, 1886, at Palatka, Florida.

**Courts-martial.**

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Wayne, Mich., April 14. Detail: Capt. George M. Randall, Joseph T. Haskell, Charles Wheaton, and Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Orlando L. Wieting, 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton, William H. Allaire, and Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 74, April 10, D. East.).

**Army Boards.**

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Cols. C. E. Compton, 5th Cav., and J. S. Poland, 21st Inf.; Majors G. R. Sanford, 1st Cav., and E. V. Sumner and L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cav., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 12, for the examination for promotion of such non-commissioned officers to the grade of 2d Lieutenant as may be ordered before it (S. O. 34, April 6, Dept. M.).

**Retirements of Enlisted Men.**

Private Daniel Mount, Co. E, 9th Inf., April 8 (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.).

**Engineer Battalion.**—A Whitestone despatch says: "John Drury, the Engineer Post messenger at Willet's Point, has disappeared, and has taken with him \$2,000, some of which he borrowed and some of which was intrusted to him for deposit in New York banks, and several watches, which he should have left at a jeweler's shop to be repaired. It is supposed that Drury has gone to Europe."

**Preservation of Bacon.**—The Acting Secretary of War has authorized the sale by the Quartermaster's Department to the Subsistence Department, provided it can be spared, of such small quantities of charcoal as may be needed, from time to time, for the preservation of bacon.

**Extra Duty Pay.**—The Chief of Ordnance has announced that, owing to the limited appropriations now available, his office will be unable to pay extra duty pay to enlisted men employed in repairing or painting ordnance and ordnance stores after March 31, 1886.

**DEPARTMENT NEWS.****Dept. of the East.—Major-General Schofield.**

A Fort Niagara correspondent writes: "Prompt steps are now being taken to insure rapid progress on the Division and Department Rifle Range authorized to be established at this post. The work has been placed under the supervision of our present post commander, Captain Hugh G. Brown, 12th Infantry, which insures energetic action."

The 3d Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Bonafon will, by permission of the Secretary of War, occupy Fort Mifflin, Pa., for one week in July, and receive instruction in garrison duties.

**Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.**

We note six General Service clerks at Headquarters Department of the Columbia discharged March 31. What can have been the matter?

**Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.**

A recent despatch from Albuquerque reports a threatened outbreak of the Navajo Indians in the San Juan Valley owing to the encroachments of settlers. "There are," says the despatch, "a number of old frontiersmen who say these Navajos would like nothing better than to break out from their reservation and join Geronimo, were it not for the fact that at the present they are restrained by the old men of the tribe, who have felt the power of the U. S. Army in days gone by, and want no more war."

**Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.**

A Laredo despatch, referring to the political riots there last week and the presence of U. S. troops, says: Colonel R. F. Bernard's action is highly commended by all parties. It is admitted that the battle would have been kept up all night and hundreds killed had not he acted promptly. At daylight April 8 the Federal troops withdrew, no disturbance whatever having occurred during the night. Since the dispersion of the rioters by the U. S. troops not an armed citizen has been seen on the streets. Colonel Bernard is reported as saying: "There was no legal authority to protect the peaceable men, women and children when the conflict commenced. I acted wholly on my own responsibility in the interest of humanity. There is no statute law that authorizes my action. The emergency did not admit of delay, so I determined to act, and get authority later from the War Department. I never saw two parties better prepared than were the combatants when my men filed in between them. If necessary, however, I could justify my action by declaring that I moved against invaders from Mexico, as I have knowledge of numbers of armed men coming over from New Laredo, Mex., in skiffs. Thirty-two carbines handed over to me last night are such as I never saw anywhere except in the Mexican civil service."

**Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.**

The enlisted men of Fort Leavenworth have organized a base ball club composing a nine that will make a record during the coming season and hope to be a match for any club in the Western League.

**Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.**

The Bec says: "The original bill for the sale of the present site of Fort Omaha has been favorably reported to the Senate, but there is no doubt that a substitute embodying the suggestions we made recently would pass the Senate as readily as the original bill. Why not utilize the beautiful site of Ft. Omaha for a military school, instead of cutting it up into town lots for the benefit of speculators?"

**Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.**

The Alta says: "It is thought that after General Howard arrives and takes in the situation, he will decide to have division headquarters in the city." An officer at Fort Bowie, A. T., writing to friends



at the Presidio, says Gen. Crook was not in a position to make the hostiles close prisoners after they came into his camp and surrendered. One of the conditions on which the Indians consented to come to Maus's camp at all was that they should be allowed to surrender to the Chiricabua scouts, and that Crook should bring no other troops to the conference.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

APRIL 14, 1886.

THE regular semi-annual meeting of the officers' mess was held last evening. The report of the treasurer showed the mess to be well off, financially—the assets being over \$2,000, with no liabilities. Captain Augur and Lieut. Rockwell were elected members of the Senior Counsel to succeed Col. Hasbrouck and Maj. Spurgin. Lieut. Price was re-elected treasurer, it being for his fifth term, but he declined to serve longer, and Lieut. Kirby was elected to the office. In the two years that Lieut. Price has been treasurer he has made many improvements in the mess and he turns it over to his successor in a much better condition than when he took charge of it two years ago.

The thanks of the mess were given to Prof. Zogbaum for a very fine sketch of a cadet on horseback at cavalry drill. The privileges of the mess were extended to Mr. Wilson, chief clerk of Maj. Spurgin.

Yesterday afternoon this section was treated to a tremendous thunder storm. The lightning struck one corner of the porch of Lieut. Wooley's quarters and shattered its supports. A house across the river was set on fire by the lightning and destroyed.

Lieut. Harrison, 2d Art., has reported for temporary duty in compliance with orders from the War Department.

Cadet Alexander R. Piper went to Cincinnati last week to attend the funeral of his mother. She was the widow of the late Captain James Piper of the artillery.

The home of our Fencing Master, Mr. Koehler, was made happy on Tuesday by the arrival of a little daughter.

The graduates and furlough men spend their Saturday afternoons in shopping, selecting their outfits for next summer. Among the necessities ordered by a member of the graduating class is a bright scarlet lawn tennis uniform.

Capt. Wood has about finished his packing and expects to leave for Texas the latter part of this week.

The late rain has done much towards making the post look beautiful, the plain is now covered with a handsome carpet of green, and several of the flower gardens show a variety of early flowers that bloom in the Spring.

The following designations of candidates for examination for admission to the Military Academy were made during the current week:

Edmund S. Butts, Stillwater, Minn.  
Milton Rex (Alt.), Minneapolis, Minn.  
Frank M. Caldwell (Alt.), Oshkosh, Wis.  
Wm. Alexander Miller, Council Grove, Kansas.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT RENO, I. TY.

By far the most brilliant affair of the season was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., at their residence, on the evening of Monday, April 5, in honor of his sister, Mrs. Wann, who is visiting him. Progressive euchre was the order of the evening. The game was called at 9 and continued until 11, when the prizes were distributed. These were very elegant and costly. Mrs. Wann receiving the first ladies' prize, a ladies' toilet bag; Col. J. S. Evans the first gentlemen's prize, a gentleman's shaving case, a very appropriate present, as the Colonel "sports" with pride a very elegant beard.

Col. Sumner received one of the "booby" prizes on this occasion, a "cow bell" (and a singular coincidence; his wife the other, a stork with the inscription, "this is your name.")

After the prizes were presented each one was given a very pretty souvenir, and refreshments were served. Later in the evening the host was called on for a song, and with the help of Capt. Woodson sang some very sweet negro melodies, accompanied by his guitar.

There were present on this occasion Col. and Mrs. Sumner and Miss Sumner, Capt. Adams, Col. and Mrs. Crandal and Miss Crandal, Capt. and Mrs. Woodson, Mrs. Morgan, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Lieut. Macomb, Carson and Adair, Drs. Whitney and McNary, Col. J. S. Evans, our post trader, W. S. Decker and Late Merritt.

"ONE WHO WAS THERE."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

APRIL 12, 1886.

CAPT. D. F. CALLINAN, 1st Inf., went to Fort Leavenworth in command of a detachment of six military prisoners and three specially assigned men for that Department; he was assisted by Sergt. John Young of Co. D.

Capt. J. C. Merrill, assistant surgeon, has left the Depot on his three months' leave of absence.

The Columbus Barracks Comedy Company, consisting of the sons of the officers of the Depot, are making preparations for an exhibition to be given in the post hall at an early date.

Commissionary Sergt. John Budds, on leave of absence from Fort Custer, M. T., was a visitor at the Barracks last week.

Sergt. Jeremiah Buckley, of Co. C of Ins., took a detachment of musicians and mechanics, assigned to regiments in the Dept. of Dakota, to Fort Snelling, Minn., last week.

J. S.

#### SERVICES IN HONOR OF GRANT.

GRANT interest is taken in the services at General Grant's tomb in Riverside Park on Memorial Day, and they will take on a national character under the direction of U. S. Grant Grand Army Post 227, of Brooklyn. So far as now arranged, the services will include an oration by Gen. John A. Logan, prayer by Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, singing by the 71st Regiment and the 1st Battery National Guard of the State of New York and minute guns fired by a man-of-war. President Cleveland, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and staff, and Gov. Hill are expected.

Postmaster-General Vilas has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration at the Academy of Music in the evening. General Sheridan has promised to be there, and President Cleveland and Governor Hill are expected.

LOUIS KITZENSTEIN, who was recently appointed post trader at the Marine Barracks, Pensacola, has absconded, leaving debts unpaid to the amount of about \$300. Kitzenstein is an ex-soldier and U. S. pensioner, and hitherto enjoyed such a good character that his creditors would have trusted him for very much more. No reason is known for his departure, and no successor is likely to be appointed.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adm. J. E. Jouett.

Mail intended for the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron should be forwarded till about April 13, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Off Pensacola, participating in naval drill.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., command. At Pensacola, Fla., April 7, taking part in N. A. squadron drill.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Off Pensacola, participating in naval drill.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, ————

At Navy-yard, New York. To be kept in commission, and assigned to North Atlantic Station.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At Key West, April 7. Will soon be ordered North, and probably placed out of commission.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. Off Pensacola, participating in naval drill.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. Off Pensacola, participating in naval drill.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Off Pensacola, participating in naval drill.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Sailed from Zanzibar for Johanna, Comoro Islands, April 8. All well.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Montevideo, March 7, for Hampton Roads, Va.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At New York Navy-yard. Will sail soon for the South Atlantic Station, to relieve the Nipisic.

European Station—R.—Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. At Naples, Italy, March 4. A cable despatch from London, April 11, states that the Pensacola has gone into dock for repairs at Messina, having been aground.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. At Alexandria, Feb. 28.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. At Naples, Italy, Feb. 28, 1886.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Acapulco, March 22. Sailed April 15 for Callao.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas in temporary command, at Valparaiso, Chili, March 8, 1886.

HOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Reported by cable to have left Callao, April 8, for Coquimbo, where she will remain for two months, and then return to Callao.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Callao, Peru, March 13, for a cruise to Samoa Islands.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, Sao Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Capt. B. Wilson, was ordered to command, per steamer of March 20. At Panama March 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adm. J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at Hong Kong March 13, and Canton, China, March 20.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Despatched from Shanghai to Canton. At Canton, China, March 20.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Commander Henry Glass is ordered to relieve Commander Higginson. At Shanghai, China, March 20, on her way to Canton.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable, to the JOURNAL, as having arrived at Shanghai, China, March 2, 1886. At that port March 23.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Sailed from Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 17, for Yap, one of the Caroline Islands. Expected to return to Yokohama about April 1. Had not returned March 23.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Chemulpo, Corea, March 23, 1886.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Yokohama March 23. Was ordered home March 5, and is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next. The Admiral will probably transfer his flag to the Omaha on the departure of the Trenton. Will probably sail between May 1 and 15.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

Mail address for Portsmouth, Jamestown, and Saratoga. After April 1 will be Old Point Comfort, Virginia, where fleet expects to arrive by May 1.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Arrived at St. Pierre, Martini-

que, March 13, and sailed March 18 for a cruise of 5 or 6 days and then return.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner's ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station R, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, March 13, and sailed March 18 for a cruise of 5 or 6 days and then return.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, March 13, and sailed March 18 for a cruise of 5 or 6 days and then return.

#### On Special Service.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. At Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Was at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 13. Expected to sail Feb. 25, to continue surveying work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Foot of 31st Street, East River.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. At Newport, R. I., April 14, 1886. Will return to New York shortly.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. coast survey steamer Blake, Lieut. Hawley, arrived at Pensacola, Fla., April 11.

G. O. No. 345 directs that the use of the General Service Code of Signals be discontinued throughout the Navy.

ALL the pending naval nominations were confirmed by the Senate this week. No other nominations for promotion will be made until the one of Commodore Mayo is settled.

RESOLUTIONS of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., urging Congressional legislation for the establishment of a large iron ship building yard at Norfolk, were presented in the House on Monday.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper says: "The French war ship *Decree* still lingers in our harbor, nor is it at all certain when she will depart. Meantime many little receptions are given by her officers on board the vessel, and they in their turn are the recipients of numerous hospitalities on shore."

CONGRESSMAN NICHOLAS MULLER, of the Sixth Congressional District, New York, has at his disposal a naval cadetship, which he proposes to award to one of the schoolboys in his district at a competitive examination to be held at 10 o'clock, April 21, at Grammar School No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich street.

THE Newport News says: "Just after the sailors on the *Vandalia* had been called, one, who had been acting strangely for a few days, jumped overboard. Two sailors at once jumped in to save him, but not making much headway Lieut. Ray jumped in and soon had the man at the gangway. He was found to be temporarily insane."

THE British admiral on the Asiatic Station has given orders to the commanders in the Chinese waters to have their ships painted gray instead of white. Various colors have been tried in past years—black, yellow, and white having all been experimented with. Gray is said to be the most enduring and least conspicuous color; it is this color that most of the Chinese men-of-war are painted.

SIR NATHANIEL BARNABY has written a letter to the Admiralty, in which he indignantly repudiates the charge of want of patriotism made against him in the press, and asserts that his "heart is English," and that he would never dream of designing a ship of war for one of Britain's foes. Sir Nathaniel Barnaby and Mr. F. K. Barnes are jointly designing a steamer for the merchant service with which they intend to astonish the world.

ANOTHER batch of drawings of the machinery of the Japanese vessel *Naniwakkan*, recently built by Sir Wm. Armstrong and Co., has been received at the Bureau of Naval Intelligence from that firm. This makes the third lot thus far received. The first lot gave only the general outlines of the designs for the engines and boilers; these second gave them more in detail, but still lacked essential features, so that a third batch was sent for. These are now being examined by the Walker Board and Bureau of Steam Engineering.

CHARLES H. NYE, late 1st lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, has petitioned Congress for the revocation of the order wholly retiring him for restoration and regular retirement. He claims that his retirement was brought about by the ill will of his commanding officer and without authority of law which he says the proceedings of the Retiring Board will show. A resolution was introduced in the House on Monday by Mr. Irion, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the proceedings of the Retiring Board in this case.

THE clerks of the Navy Department after much tribulation have finished copying papers in connection with the cruises *Chicago*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta*, and despatch boat *Dolphin*, called for in a resolution of Congress. These papers, which can be measured by the yard, will be sent to the Senate as soon as the Secretary has written his letter of transmittal. It is said at the Navy Department that there is nothing in them of interest but what has already been published.

THE claim of the representatives of Hon. James Crooks, a British subject, for \$5,000 compensation for the capture of the schooner *Lord Nelson* in 1812, has been submitted to Congress by Secretary Bayard, with the statement that "the fact that a long period has elapsed since this claim originated should not prejudice its full and careful consideration, inasmuch as this Government constantly has occasion to press upon the consideration of the British and other foreign governments just claims equally old."



Two at least, of the Cadet Engineers recently returned to the United States Service, are wishing that the Supreme Court had decided against them. These are Messrs. Shellenberger and Gsantner, who in order to earn a livelihood during the two years their cases were pending in the courts, accepted positions in the Patent Office. While so employed they received several hundred dollars more per annum than their pay as Cadet Engineers. As officers of the Army or Navy cannot draw two salaries from the Government at the same time, these young gentlemen have been informed by the accounting officers that they are indebted for the amounts they have drawn in excess of their pay as Cadet Engineers. Rather than suffer this loss they have requested permission to resign, their resignations to take effect from the date they entered upon duty under the civil government. The accounting officers do not favor such ante-dating and still hold, taking the Cadet Engineers own argument for it, that they are now and have been a part of the Naval establishment, and can only draw the pay of an officer of the Navy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## Ordered.

APRIL 7.—Paymaster J. B. Redfield, to the Monocacy per steamer of April 22.

APRIL 13.—Ensigns H. M. Hodges and Wm. Braunerreuther, to examination for promotion, April 16. Lieutenant Austin M. Knight, to continue on duty at the ordnance proving grounds until January 15, 1887.

Lieutenant H. R. Tyler, to the Alliance. Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

APRIL 14.—Commander Joseph B. Coghlan, to equipment duty, Mare Island Navy-yard.

Lieutenant Gottfried Blockinger, and Cadet Engineers Otto S. Gsantner and Kenneth McAlpine, to the Alliance.

Ensign Frank B. Heath, detached from Bureau of Navigation April 19, and ordered to the Alliance.

Ensign John Hood, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Vandallia.

## Detached.

APRIL 13.—Lieutenant Walter McLean, from the Vermont and ordered to the Alliance.

Carpenter Henry Williams, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

## Leave.

APRIL 10.—Lieutenant Commander M. B. Buford, granted leave for one year from May 1.

Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, detached from the Naval Laboratory May 1, and granted six months' leave with permission to leave the United States.

Lieutenant Jas. D. J. Kelly, detached from the Tallapoosa and granted six months' leave.

## Placed on Waiting Orders.

Chief Engineer J. W. Moore having completed the duty assigned him, ordered April 10, to his residence in Brooklyn and placed on waiting orders.

## Commissioned.

Chas. J. MacConnell commissioned, April 10, Chief Engineer, and Wm. B. Boggs, P. A. Engineer, from December 2.

## Resigned.

Resignation of Lieutenant E. L. Reynolds, accepted to take effect April 18, 1886.

Resignation of Ensign F. A. McNutt accepted, to take effect June 30, 1886.

The resignation of Cadet Engineer L. B. Perkins, accepted, to take effect April 12, 1886.

## MARINE CORPS.

APRIL 12.—2d Lieutenant S. L. Jackson, granted leave of absence for 14 days from April 20.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following confirmations were officially announced April 13, 1886:

Pay Inspector Richard Washington, to be a pay director, from February 5, 1886.

Paymaster Francis H. Swan, to be a pay inspector, from February 5, 1886.

P. A. Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs, to be a paymaster, from January 28, 1886.

Lieut. Commander Charles J. Train, to be a commander in the Navy, from January 17, 1886.

Lieut. Frederick W. Crocker, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from January 17, 1886.

Lieut. Robert M. Berry, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from February 4, 1886.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Nelson McP. Ferebee, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from March 12, 1886.

Elmer Clark Tracy, of New York, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

Isaac Walter Kite, a resident of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

Lieutenants, junior grade, to be Lieutenants:

Walter C. Cowles, from Dec. 1, 1885; Austin M. Knight, from Dec. 19, 1885; Clinton H. Lyeth, from Jan. 1, 1886; Chas. J. Badger, from Jan. 5, 1886; Saul W. B. Diehl, from Jan. 9, 1886; Reginald F. Nicholson, from Jan. 17, 1886; Samuel C. Lemly, from Jan. 20, 1886; Edmund B. Underwood, from Feb. 4, 1886.

Ensigns to be Lieutenants, junior grade:

Walter McLean, from Dec. 1, 1885; Washington I. Chambers, from Jan. 1, 1886; Lovell K. Reynolds, from Jan. 9, 1886; James C. Gillmore, from Jan. 17, 1886; Benj. Tappan, from Jan. 20, 1886; Louis W. Piepmeyer, from Feb. 4, 1886.

## FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS, commanding the Asiatic Station, reports to the Navy Department as follows, under date of Yokohama, Japan, March 23:

The Alert reached Hong Kong on March 17 and Canton on March 20. The Monocacy was at Shanghai on March 19, having touched there on her way to Canton, to take on board two new howitzers, sent from the Mare Island Navy-yard, and receive from the Omaha six private marines. Comdr. Miller, commanding the Martin at Whampoa, reports on March 29 everything quiet in Canton. The Omaha is at Shanghai, the Palos at Chemulpo, the Osipet not yet returned from the Caroline Islands. Our consul at Nagasaki, Mr. Burch, states that small-pox has disappeared from that port. The health of the squadron continues good.

## ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 14, 1886.

THE pleasant weather of last Saturday made it an excellent day for target practice in the lower harbor. Some very excellent long range firing was done, the target being almost completely demolished at 1,800 yards by a shot from the after eighty-pounder, of which Cadet Snow is captain. On Saturday next the drill will be seamanship, which will alternate with gunnery during the remainder of the term. Commander Horace Elmer will command.

During the past week the skirmish line has been drilled daily by Ensign Fullam. The battalion of infantry and artillery will not begin outdoor drills until the first week in May.

The chapel choir, consisting of a double quartette, under the leadership of Lieut. Tyler, have begun practicing their Easter music.

Mrs. Ensign Gillmore, of Washington, gave a very pleasant reception to her cadet friends who visited Washington on Saturday last.

Ensigns H. C. Poundstone, A. N. Mayer, and T. Worthington visited the Naval Academy last week as the guests of the bachelor officers.

Naval Cadet Nat. S. Moseley, class of '83, is here for final examination.

Mrs. Coleman and daughter, of San Francisco, have been visiting here during the past week.

Several members of the Turkish Legation came down from Washington last Tuesday, and were escorted through the grounds by Lieut. Belknap.

Cadet E. T. Witherspoon has been called to his home in Connecticut, owing to the illness of his mother.

The annual physical examinations will begin on Monday next.

The resignations of Cadets F. Cash and H. S. Childs have been accepted.

The steamer *Phlox* has continued her weekly trips to Baltimore.

## THE NAVAL DRILL.

THE *Tennessee* under the guidance of the *Despatch* crossed the bar on April 9 and entered Pensacola Harbor without tugs or a pilot. Towlines were stretched along the spar deck and pointed fair for running to the *Despatch*, which vessel kept close under the quarter of the flagship with the steam launch *Vixen* ready to run hawseers at a moment's notice.

The *Yantic*, being the first vessel under way. The *Tennessee* was second, fearing to wait for the other vessels, as the water might begin falling at any moment. The *Galena*, *Swatara* and *Brooklyn* followed in turn as soon as ready. The *Tennessee* crossed the bar safely amid the enthusiastic cheers of the excited populace on board the accompanying excursion steamer, and congratulatory signals were made by other vessels of the squadron, and Admiral Jouett congratulated the captain and officers of the flagship on the quarter deck.

Arriving opposite the Navy-yard the Admiral's flag was saluted. The squadron resumed its natural order, and proceeded to the anchorage off Magnolia Bluff. Bands of music played, bunfing was flying, and there was general rejoicing in the harbor and the city.

The *Jeet* was called to quarters at 9 o'clock that night, and made a display of a pyrotechnic character, which filled the city with enthusiasm. The houses of the city are described as shaking with the roar of the cannon, while fireworks, colored lights and signals ended the grand exhibition. An accident occurred during the drill on board the *Tennessee* from a failure to properly close the vent of a breech-loading Parrott gun. Three men were burnt, one of them very painfully.

On Monday, April 12, thirty-two boats appeared in line on the signal to arm and equip boats at half-past nine. Owing to extremely rough water the boats were recalled at 11 o'clock. The remainder of the drill was deferred to the evening.

By 2 o'clock, the wind and sea having moderated sufficiently, a general signal was thrown out to the squadron for boat exercises, and a most creditable drill resulted.

The night attack on the flagship was made by a flotilla of torpedo boats, under command of Lieut. Comdr. Reisinger, Tuesday evening. Spars and booms had been rigged from the ships' sides, and nettings stretched completely around each vessel.

Hotchkisses and Gatlings were mounted for delivering a plunging fire. One steam launch and one pulling boat from each ship reported alongside the *Yantic* at 8 o'clock, fully equipped for torpedo exercise. At a given signal the flotilla proceeded along the line of vessels in the direction of the flagship, so as to approach from different directions at the same moment.

The high pressure steam launches gave abundant warning of their whereabouts long before reaching the flagship, and a brisk fire of blank cartridges was opened upon them from the machine guns and magazine rifles in the hands of sharpshooters. In the absence of an electric search light the harbor was illuminated by burning Coston and night signals from the yard arms and head booms. On the signal for attacking being made each boat, with spars torpedo rigged out over her booms, dashed at the flagship at full speed and endeavored to pass the obstructions, exploding a torpedo fuse at the most advantageous time. As the boats approached near enough the hot water hose was turned on them from the *Tennessee*. The display of pyrotechnics was fine, and was witnessed by large crowds of visitors on board the excursion steamers.

At nine o'clock Wednesday morning, the signal was thrown out from the flagship, "Prepare to land and attack the enemy under cover of ship's batteries." By the time the signal was displayed the entire naval brigade was embarking in the boats of the different vessels composing the squadron. The flotilla was formed in columns abreast, in natural order inside the *Yantic*, which vessel is nearest the point selected for landing the force. The brigade consisted of 800 men, divided as follows: One battalion marines, one battalion riflemen, one battalion artillery, pioneers, stretcher men, etc.

Each ship's steam launch took a column of boats in tow, and after the beach had been cleared by guns from the squadron the flotilla advanced as rapidly as possible in the direction of the proposed camp, skirmishers leading. The smaller boats reached the beach successfully, and the crews quickly established a skirmish line in advance. Launches and other heavy boats carrying artillery grounded 50 yards or more from the shore, but the sailors dragged the

guns ashore with celerity under cover of the skirmishing line previously formed on the beach. A fusillade of rifles, Gatlings, and howitzers continued for several minutes, after which the entire brigade formed on the bluff by companies and marched to the site selected for the camp. The brigade is under the command of Capt. Boyd, U. S. N., and the following officers: Lieut. Colahan, of the *Tennessee*, Adjt.-General; Lieut. Mentz, of the *Yantic*; Paymr. Allen, of the *Brooklyn*, commissary; Surg. DuBois, P. A. Surg. Ashbridge, Ens. Eldredge, aide, and Naval Cadet O'Malley, signal officer. The infantry battalion, consisting of twelve companies, is under the command of Lieut.-Comdr. Maynard, the executive officer of the *Brooklyn*. The second artillery battalion, of six companies, is under the command of Lieut. Nazro, navigator of the *Tennessee*. The marine battalion, composed of four companies is commanded by Capt. Young, the first marine officer.

During the landing three out of five steam launches became disabled on account of age and service, much to the chagrin of the manœuvring officers.

Camp Osceola was lively on April 15. During the forenoon the howitzer and Gatling gun crews drilled for two hours, as did the marine battalion, and in the afternoon the infantry exercised at target practice. Admiral Jouett's staff were present at brigade dress parade at 5 p. m. and afterward inspected the camp.

The Admiral expressed himself as greatly pleased with the manner in which the camp has been established and the proficiency exhibited by the officers and men in their respective duties. Everything about the camp is in perfect working order and apparently Jack is having a good time.

Some of the irreverent spectators describe the squadron as the "Great Northern American Circus," show apparently being the main object. There is a complaint of lack of system and head, and the manœuvres seem to be the result of some sudden inspiration rather than the result of a well formed and well considered plan. Apparently no measures have been taken to compare the ships so as to secure uniformity of movement.

## DOCK TRIAL OF THE PURITAN.

DELAWARE RIVER IRON WORKS, CHESTER, PA., March 31, 1886.

SIR: The Board convened to conduct, under your instructions of the 15th inst., a dock trial of the machinery of the monitor *Puritan*, having performed that duty, beg leave to report as follows: The engines were operated singly, those of the port screw from 8 p. m. March 27, and those of the star-board screw from 2 a. m. March 27, each for 24 consecutive hours, without interruption, under the control of an engineer employed by the assignees of John Roach and Sons. Throughout the trial the boiler pressure was not less than 80 pounds per gauge. The readings in the log are from a gauge on the steam pipe near the engines, which indicated a pressure lower than that indicated upon the boiler gauges. The vacuum maintained during the trial averaged 26.7-10 inches per gauge. The lubrication was thorough and easy, and the journals free from heating; the stationary parts of the engines were free from working or motion on their fastenings; the satisfactory strength, reliability, practical efficiency and durability of the entire machinery were demonstrated by its performance. The average number of revolutions per minute for the whole trial was 61; the average I. H. P. applied to the screw was 142.4; the average expended upon circulating feed, bilge and drainage pumps and upon the fan blowers the Board estimates at 100 I. H. P.; the whole amounting to 152.4 I. H. P. The average hourly consumption of coal was 4795 pounds or 13.7 pounds per square foot of grate surface in use, being 3.14 pounds per indicated horse power. The quality was excellent; it was broken to egg size, burned freely and yielded 12 per centum of refuse. It was mined at Highland Colliery.

Of the seven blowers, six were continually driven at something less than half speed. The fires were well worked, but not forced, the fire-room being open. The engines worked off all the steam generated, excepting the portion consumed by the auxiliary pumps and the blowers, etc., without considerable waste. Had the trial been made in free route, with same mean piston pressure, the revolutions of the screws would have been at least one-third greater, and the consumption of coal required to supply the engines at the increased speed would have been 17.3 pounds per square foot of grate per hour. This is more than the boilers can consume with unforced draft, and exceeds the quantity for which six-tenths of the entire blower power can furnish the adequate proportion of air. And it does not appear to the Board that under the conditions of the contract, more than six-tenths of the blower power could be made available for forcing combustion.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the Board that the engines are capable of using all the steam the boilers can be made to generate during a sea trial, at rates of combustion practicable under the contract conditions, and it accepts the dock trial as a fair equivalent for such sea trial. In the existing unaltered condition of the *Puritan*, of course, any trial with forced combustion is impracticable.

The Board is of the opinion that nothing is wanted to the general sufficiency and efficiency of the machinery and particularly that the trial has demonstrated the efficiency and sufficiency of the condensing apparatus which worked well under some disadvantages arising from the light flotation of the hull and from the necessity for maintaining a standard vacuum. There was an excess of circulating water. The air and circulating pumps have the same speed and the speed required for the air pump is greater than that required for the circulating. A valve is fitted for return of a portion of the water from the circulating pump to its source, without entering the condenser tubes. Its effect when open is to lessen the quantity of refrigerating water. It was kept open throughout the trial. By comparison with data of a former trial without the valve it appears that its employment is advantageous, the temperature of the discharge water being raised about 14 degs. and that of the feed water 7½ degs. Fah.

Accident to the indicators occasioned the omission of diagrams. Trial of the drainage and of the ventilating system was made and they were found to work in a satisfactory manner. Some of their details are yet incomplete, but they are as complete as the condition of the hull will at present admit of their being made. A good deal of work was done in preparation for the trial before the 16th inst. On that day the force of engineers and firemen began operations. Adjustment of journals, valves, and pumps; remedy of defects in adjustment and arrangements; removal of obstacles to passage of water pipes and passages; removal of dirt from the boilers to arrest troublesome priming; the examination of a Kingston valve strainer by means of a coffer dam, etc., occupied over a week from the above date before the trial could be entered upon; and during a great part of this time the engines were in operation. The steam log kept during the trial and the indicator diagrams are enclosed. The power has been computed by means of the planimeter and by ordinates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,  
CHARLES H. BAKER, Chief Engr., U. S. N.  
EDWIN WELLS, " " " "  
G. M. L. MACCARTHY, " " " "  
JOHN A. SCOTT, " " " "

MR. O. B. LIBBEY, of the Brevoort House, New York, was married at Boston, April 15, to Miss Louise Marion, daughter of Assistant Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom, U. S. Navy.



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Geo. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A., St. Louis, Mo.

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ARMYNAVY.

**THE DIVISION COMMANDERS.**

WITH the least possible formality, Major-General  
SCHOFIELD, on April 9, relinquished the command of  
the Division of the Missouri to Major-General  
TERRY, who entered at once upon his new duties.  
Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, being in Chicago,  
was present on the occasion and had a conference  
with the Generals. In the afternoon a grand recep-  
tion was tendered them by the Illinois Commandery  
of the Loyal Legion. General SCHOFIELD then, amid  
many regrets from his friends in Chicago, accom-  
panied by his aides, Major SANGER and Lieutenant  
PITCHER, left for New York City, where he arrived  
April 12, and on the following day reported at Gov-  
ernor's Island and assumed command of the Division  
of the Atlantic. There was little or no ceremony  
incident to the occasion, and General SCHOFIELD's  
first act on arrival at the Island was to call on Mrs.  
HANCOCK, who is still a guest of Lieutenant EUGENE  
GRIFFIN, of the Engineer Corps. He then issued his  
General Order assuming command, and after trans-  
acting some public business returned to New York.  
The quarters on Governor's Island set apart for the  
Commanding General will be occupied by General  
SCHOFIELD and his family in a few days, his furni-  
ture having arrived, and being rapidly put into  
place. His many friends in New York City will  
then have an opportunity to call and bid him wel-

come. Major-General HOWARD, the third Division  
Commander, has not yet, so far as we are advised,  
arrived in San Francisco, but is expected there at  
an early date.

In addition to the Illinois Commandery, Loyal  
Legion, a banquet was given General SCHOFIELD,  
previous to his departure, by the Calumet Club at  
which ex-Secretary of War LINCOLN said:

General Schofield a little more than two years ago  
had been called upon to take charge of the most im-  
portant military division in the Army. The com-  
mander of such a post needed the fullest knowledge  
ripest experience. It was a department that had al-  
ways been entrusted to the leading and ablest gen-  
erals in the country. First they had the care of the  
foremost soldier of his age, the man whose presence  
in war was an inspiration, in succession to the post  
vacated by General Sheridan. General Schofield  
had uniformly shown himself to be possessed of  
those qualities which had won him universal esteem  
and respect as an officer and a gentleman. The  
speaker wished to emphasize the feeling of all pres-  
ent, and, indeed, of the people of Chicago, as being  
in the case of General Schofield, similar to that en-  
tertained for General Sheridan, when they bade  
farewell to him. Although duty called him to an-  
other post, the people of Chicago would ever be  
eager to welcome back the distinguished commander.

The president of the club then proposed the health  
of General SCHOFIELD, which was drank standing,  
General SCHOFIELD, acknowledging the toast, said:

It was with great regret that he left the military  
interests and duties of this department, and bade  
adieu to this great city. He left the interests of this  
great military division in the hands of a close friend  
and comrade of his, the gallant and distinguished  
officer, General Terry. Personally he felt much re-  
gret at leaving Chicago, where he had been treated  
with marked generosity and honor.

President DOANE then gave the health of the  
"Hero of Winchester." General SHERIDAN, who  
was received with tumultuous applause, replied to  
the toast of his health in some brief but well  
chosen remarks, in the course of which he paid a  
high tribute to the personal and military character  
of General TERRY, in whose administration, he said,  
the important trusts involved in the great Divi-  
sion of the Missouri would certainly be discharged  
with the highest ability. General TERRY's health  
was proposed by the chairman and honored with en-  
thusiasm. In response to it he said.

He felt the honor done him very keenly. He had  
heard of the generosity and hospitality of the great  
city of Chicago, and certainly the farewell reception  
tendered to his honored superior, the guest of the  
evening, impressed him profoundly. It was embarrass-  
ing for him to do more than to heartily thank them  
for the personal compliment tendered him by cou-  
pling his name with the feast, and all that he could  
say frankly was that could he fulfill the duties of  
his post in such a manner as would entitle him to be  
a worthy successor of his predecessor, he should be  
able in the future to consider himself a very fortu-  
nate man.

THE Pacific Coast seems to be well pleased with  
the assignment of General Miles to the command of  
the Department of Arizona. The San Francisco  
Post says: "Certainly no better successor could  
have been selected. General Miles divides with  
Crook the reputation of excelling all the rest  
of the Army in the science of Indian warfare.  
His past achievements give him a good promise  
of success even in such a graveyard of military  
reputations as Arizona." In addition, the Post  
with great magnanimity, allows that "it is  
much easier to criticize campaigns in an office than  
to carry them out in the field." The San Francisco  
Report says: "The fact that General Miles is not a  
West Pointer will give the troops in the Southwest  
more confidence in him." At the same time the Re-  
port is magnanimous enough to say: "Of course  
there are West Pointers who are good soldiers." This  
is certainly very kind. An interview in the Santa  
Fe New Mexican contains the following: "As to  
General Miles' plans very little is yet known, but it  
is said by one of his friends that he will, among  
other things, endeavor to crowd the Apaches to that  
extent that they must finally succumb. He is quoted  
as saying he should furnish his cavalymen with  
three mounts each and keep them going early and  
late. 'There will be lots of dead cavalry horses,'  
said the gentleman, 'and the cavalymen will suffer,  
but there will be some dead Indians, too.'"

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to  
whom was referred the resolution of the Select  
and Common Councils of Philadelphia urging ap-  
propriations for the removal of the stone walls en-  
closing the Bridesburg and Schuylkill Asylum and  
the replacement of iron railings therefor, have  
asked to be discharged from its consideration for  
the reason that there is a probability of Congress  
the time being for providing for a gun fac-  
tory at Frankford Arsenal, which, if done,  
would take away much of the work from  
the Bridesburg and Schuylkill Arsenals. This  
action is taken in view of recommendations from  
the Secretary of War, who estimates that the large  
sum of \$37,664 will be required to make the change,



which, if done, would be wholly in the interest of the people of the vicinity, while the actual wants of the Government would be best subserved by a smaller appropriation. The Secretary of War further states that it is among the possibilities that the Frankford Arsenal may be selected by Congress for a gun factory, because of its excellent location in the midst of a mineral country and a manufacturing community, and it would therefore seem that the action of the committee relative to the selection of the gun factory be awaited before making such a considerable expenditure as the removal of the wall and its replacement by an iron fence would involve. Such an outlay might not be necessary should the whole character of the work at the Frankford Arsenal be changed.

THERE is now before the House Committee on Appropriations, a petition from discharged soldiers, organized as a colony for the purpose of settling upon Government lands under the Homestead Act, and by virtue of the land warrants granted to them as honorably discharged soldiers. They ask for such assistance as will enable them to avail themselves of the privileges conferred by the Homestead Act, and that money shall be appropriated for providing rations, agricultural implements, horses and cattle, with such seeds and other necessities as may be required until the colony is self-sustaining; to be placed in the hands of the Q. M. General for disbursement, on vouchers which shall be held as a lien against the land and implements to be paid in instalments, commencing three years after settlement, on penalty of forfeiture. It is asked that the Government set aside as many quarter sections as there are members of the colony in one block, and said colony shall be under the jurisdiction and protection of the nearest Commanding Officer of the Army, and all the colonists shall engage to render such assistance as may be required to the soldiers of the U. S. A., if any sudden or severe emergency shall arise.

THE London Illustrated Military and Naval Magazine for April contains the following:

Some months ago the editor of the *United Service*, a leading American Service magazine, wrote to me requesting an exchange of journals. I replied to this gentleman's request, informing him that I was quite willing to exchange magazines with him, being at all times anxious to cultivate good relations with my confrères in America. I have recently received the February number of the *United Service*. My attention was drawn to an article therein, entitled "Mounted Infantry," by "Ubique," and dated from Wilet's Point, presumably in America. It struck me that the article by "Ubique," in the *United Service*, was very similar to an article which appeared in the first number of this magazine under the same title. On reference to the number, I found that the entire article, which was written by a very able and accomplished officer of the British Army, Major E. F. H. Burton, of the Royal Rifles, who organized the mounted infantry of the Egyptian campaign, which ended at Tel-el-Kebir, had been reproduced in the *United Service*, from the first word to the last, as it were an original article by "Ubique," and with no word or sign that it had previously appeared.

My English and American readers are now asked whether this sort of thing is fair or honorable? We shall continue to exchange journals with an institution in America which is on the lines of our *United Service* Institution, but we must, in self-defence, most reluctantly decline to further exchange magazines with the *United Service*, of America.

I am happy to say that continental journals, almost without exception, quote this magazine whenever they publish any part of its contents. As these journals are constantly doing so, it thereby appears that they do not seek to deny this magazine the credit of producing matter of interest to their readers. From the very first it has been my earnest endeavor, as the editor, to fully and freely acknowledge the source of the translations which, from time to time, appear herein, by giving the name of the foreign journal which produced the original article.

For the information of our English contemporary, it may be well for us to say that there is but one T. H. S. Hamersly in the United States, and that he is the publisher of the *United Service Magazine*. It is unjust to American periodicals to hold them, as a class, in any way responsible for the vagaries of Mr. Hamersly.

A COMMUNICATION was laid before the House on Saturday last by the Secretary of War transmitting another from Colonel John C. Tidball, in charge of the Fort Monroe Artillery School, inviting special attention to the estimates of \$20,000 for the construction of a fire-proof building to accommodate the Artillery School library. Among the many reasons for this building, Colonel Tidball mentions:

1. Better accommodation for the library, a very valuable one, *per se*, but invaluable to the Artillery School. The building now used for this purpose—the only available one—is a light frame structure, very insecure against fire.
2. More suitable accommodation for the various offices of the post and school. At present these offices are located about the post in various places, making the transaction of business slow, imperfect, and inconvenient. The offices of the commanding officer and adjutant are in a frame building—originally a temporary structure—now old and dilapidated beyond economical repair. It is insecure against fire, and therefore dangerous to the valuable records of the post, to the printing and lithographing offices, and to neighboring buildings.

CERTAIN changes are to be immediately introduced in the staff of the French Army by direction of General Boulanger, Minister of War, to assimilate the military organization of the Republic with that of Germany. There are to be seven sections. One a staff section having charge of military telegraphs, carrier pigeons, and military ballooning; an infantry section with three sub-divisions for dealing with war material, armament, and musketry construction; a cavalry section sub-divided into three com-

missions, having respectively control over questions of remount, military police, and veterinary details; an artillery section with six sub-divisions, one dealing with the personnel, another with the matériel (including forges, foundries, and powders,) another for field artillery, a fourth for garrison and coast defence, a fifth for permanent structures, and a sixth for machinery; an engineer section, a section of administrative services, and finally; a section devoted to the service of health, the latter comprising four sub-sections, one to deal with medical science properly so-called, one with hygiene or the application of medical science to military requirements, the third with medical material, and the fourth with the collection of statistics.

THE Lincoln, N. M., *Independent*, copies the account of Captain Crawford's assassination which appeared in the JOURNAL, and adds to it some comments of its own, saying:

This murder of Captain Crawford is the culmination of a long series of insults and outrages perpetrated upon American citizens in Mexico. If there is any one thing for which the Government of the United States is famous, or we might say infamous in its national policy, it consists of the neglect and indifference with which it treats the outrages perpetrated upon its citizens abroad. There are hundreds of citizens living in the border States and Territories who can testify to facts of this nature to which they have themselves been eye witnesses. The same amount of competent proof can be adduced to show that the exact reverse is the rule of foreign policy established by Great Britain. And it is a notorious fact that during periods of civil commotion, especially among the Spanish American countries, the United States citizens are frequently compelled, in order to save their lives or their property, to disown their nationality and claim to be British subjects. Captain Crawford fell an innocent victim to the imbecile, weak-kneed foreign policy of the United States; a Government which he had served actively since early manhood. He was a gallant and meritorious soldier, of the kind which our Government can ill afford to lose from its little Army of Regulars. If the sacrifice results in change to a firmer and more prompt and vigorous policy on the part of the United States in extending protection to its citizens abroad, "Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished."

A number of cases are cited by way of illustration, among which we find the following: In 1878 the Mexican authorities refused to surrender the murderers of two Americans who plead that "it was only two gringos," unless two Americans were surrendered to them. The Mexicans did not say at the time who were the Americans they wanted, but some time afterwards they made known that it was two Army officers belonging to General Mackenzie's command when he crossed the Rio Grande prior to the treaty on that subject.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Sun assigning three reasons for the defeat of Senator Logan's Army bill. 1st. Senators were averse to vote for an increase of the Army for fear it might be interpreted as an attempt to coerce labor by enlarging the supply of regular troops available for the suppression of strikes. Others could not see the necessity of permanently adding two millions a year to the national expenses, when the problem of Indian hostilities is already to a great extent solved by the extension of railroads and civilization, and soon will be solved altogether. Senator Logan found a third source of opposition in certain Republican members who, he intimated, would have supported the bill had anybody but he been its manager. Finally, the Gibson amendment to repeal the existing prohibition against the appointment of any one to the Army who held a military or civil office under the Confederate States, killed the bill.

THE Admiralty Gazette says: "The sinking of the Oregon by an American schooner should serve to show how structurally weak are the enormous mail steamers built to attain a high rate of speed. This structural weakness, the exposed position of their engines, their enormous saloons and elaborate fittings, but, above all, their great length and unhandiness, render these ships utterly useless as men-of-war. This was ascertained beyond doubt during the experimental cruise of the Oregon under the pendant to Gibraltar, and subsequently with the Squadron of Exercise. She was condemned as a man-of-war by all on board." We commend this criticism to those gentlemen who are lost in amazement because we cannot obtain off-hand a vessel which will answer all the requirements of a man-of-war and have at the same time the speed of a first class ocean steamer.

In our issue of April 10, referring to the fact that Col. O. B. Willcox, 12th, Lieut.-Col. George Gibson, 3d, Maj. Horace Jewett, 16th, and Capt. John B. Parke, 10th, are now at the head of their respective grades in the infantry, we inadvertently stated: "The promotion of the three latter will, unless other casualties intervene, ensue April 16, 1887, when Col. Willcox will be retired for age; sooner should Col. Willcox be promoted brigadier general in October next, when Gen. Potter retires." The fact is, however, that their promotion will ensue when Col. Wil-

kins retires Aug. 1, 1886. Col. Whistler retires Oct. 19, 1886, Col. Bradley Dec. 8, 1886, and Col. Willcox not until April 16, 1887, which will bring promotions down to Lieut.-Col. Crofton, Maj. Bates and Capt. Vanvalzah. All the majors of infantry will be promoted before retirement under the operation of the compulsory retirement act, and all the lieutenant colonels except three, who may secure their promotion by other casualties.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has sent a letter to the House Naval Committee warmly commending the six bills introduced by Mr. Harmer, of Penn., and known as the Schley bills for the benefit of the enlisted men. He says "that the legislation they propose is in the interest of the enlisted men, and will afford not only justice to a large class of very deserving persons, but will have the tendency to induce men of experience to remain in the service." These bills should receive the early attention of Congress.

"COLBURN'S United Service Magazine" calls attention to the fact that the Admiralty authorities are at last compelled to open their eyes to the fact that the noted torpedo boat builders of the United Kingdom, Messrs. Yarrow, of Poplar, and Messrs. Thornycroft, of Chiswick, build torpedo craft for foreign powers which are far in advance in their construction and equipment to vessels of this class usually supplied to the British Government. This does not arise from any fault of the firms above mentioned, but from the tortuous red-tape process necessary to educate the non-practical secretaries and clerks who are placed in a false position at the heads of departments and sub-departments of the Admiralty.

"PIPE CLAY" having, by a General Order of April 7, from A. G. O., been added to the list of articles to be sold by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, a jocose correspondent is prompted to send us an additional verse to Dixey's famous "Its English ye Know," which we have reserved for future consideration.

A NUMBER of Congressmen, naval officers, and ordnance experts have been invited to witness a test of a new gun invented by Mr. Mefford of Ohio. It has an outer and an inner tube, with a space between them containing a fluid which is forced out sufficiently to take up the expansion of the inner tube. The theory is that the bursting of a gun is due to the unequal expansion under rapid firing of the outer and the inner portions of the tube. The gun was made at the Washington Navy-yard under the direction and at the expense of the inventor. It is a 2-inch gun, with steel tube and cast iron jacket. The trial will be under the direction of the inventor, who certainly has the courage of his convictions if he has spent any money on this device. We presume that it is the same as that presented to Mr. Lincoln when he was President and which met with some favor from him.

AN important case to the older Army officers, graduates of the Military Academy, will be argued in the Court of Claims by the Messrs. R. B. and C. G. Warden, of Washington, within the next few weeks. It is that of Captain Malbone F. Watson, U. S. A., retired, who claims to be entitled to count his services as a cadet at the Military Academy in computing his longevity pay under certain acts of Congress and the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Morton Case. In settling the claims under the Morton decision credit was only allowed for cadet service to those who graduated after 1861. The present claim if favorably decided would benefit all graduates or their heirs. The laws under which this claim is made and which the claimant contends is absolutely analogous in effect and operative to the act of February 24, 1881, upon which the Morton decision was found, are as follows:

Sec. 15, act of July 5, 1838 (5 Stat., 258). That every commissioned officer of the line or staff, exclusive of general officers, shall be entitled to receive one extra ration per diem for every five years' service he may have served, or shall serve, in the Army of the United States.

This law, it is contended, was not changed until the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, which is as follows:

And be it enacted that sec. 15 of the act to increase the present military establishment of the United States, and for other purposes, approved July 5, 1838, be amended so that general officers shall not hereafter be excluded from receiving the additional ration for every five years' service; and it is hereby further provided that officers on the retired list of the Army shall have the same allowances of additional rations for every five years' service as officers in active service.

The effect of this act, it is held, was to simply increase the number of beneficiaries under the act of July 5, 1838, and so the law remained until July 15, 1870, when the law which afterwards became the following section of the Revised Statutes was enacted:

Sec. 1282 There shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer below the rank of brigadier general, including chaplains and others having assimilated rank or pay, ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each term of five years' service.

This act, it is further argued, simply again excluded general officers from the benefits of service pay and changed the rate of pay "for every five years' service," but did not alter either the character or the length of the service for which the pay was



provided under the former acts. And this was followed in 1885 by the act of Feb. 24, of that year (12 Stat., 346), which provided for:

Additional pay to officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, and the actual time of service in the Army or Navy, or both, shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay.

The attorneys claim that the provisions of the act of July 5, 1838, (Sec. 15) providing rations for service in the Army have simply been continued in force by the succeeding acts, and that all those acts are precisely similar in their provisions regarding the counting of service in the Army, in computing service or longevity pay. All are alike in this respect. The provisions of one are parallel with the provisions of the others, so far as the counting of service is concerned. All service in the Regular Army is comprehended in the provisions of these different laws.

The War Department has been making inquiries concerning what is known as the U. S. Military Post Library Association, the managers of which solicit money and periodicals for the gratuitous distribution of reading matter to the Army. 96 Army posts report that they have no knowledge of this association, and of the remaining 133 posts 129 report that at no time during the past ten years have they received any donations from this association or derived any benefit from it. Officers give personal experiences which place it in the most unfavorable light.

The report of the Experimental Board at Sandy Hook on the Yates gun, which was burst week before last, has been received by Gen. Benét, chief of ordnance. They give the following as their resume and conclusion:

1st. The gun burst explosively at the 312th round.  
2d. The velocities were normal.  
3d. The pressures were normal, with one exception—in the 10th round, where it reached 38,750 pounds per square inch.  
4th. The enlargements of the tube were not excessive.  
5th. Obstruction was imperfect.  
6th. The gas checks were not satisfactory.  
Conclusion.—The 8-inch Yates breech-loading rifle has been "subjected" to the proper test, including rapid firing, as a like gun would be likely to be subjected in actual battle, for the determination of the endurance of the same, and has not proved satisfactory to the board; therefore the board cannot recommend that it be put to use in the Government service.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following changes in the Engineer Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. Wm. Black from St. Augustine to Jacksonville, Fla., relieving Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, who will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., relieving Capt. Clinton B. Sears as member of the Board of Engineers on Building and Repair of Levees on the Mississippi River. Capt. Sears to Willet's Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers.  
Capt. Thos. W. Symons is relieved from duties in Washington by June 1 and ordered to St. Louis, relieving Capt. J. H. Millard, and reporting by letter to Colonel Q. A. Gillmore for duty as Secretary and assistant to the Construction Committee of the Mississippi River Commission, and disbursing officer of the works under the Commission; Capt. Millard, to Vicksburg, relieving Captain Eric Bergland, who will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y., for duty. (S. O., H. Q. A., April 16.)

#### FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

On Monday the Senate passed the House bill allowing the Baltimore and Ohio Railway to build its tracks through the Naval Asylum Grounds in South Philadelphia, and across the arsenal reservation at Frankford.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Tuesday, adopted adverse reports on bill No. 1147, for the retirement of wagon masters; S. 1038, to reinstate and retire Robert Carrick, late Lieutenant of the Inf. arm, and H. R. 1732, to pay the heirs of Lieut. John F. Stewart, 4th Inf. \$992, a second amount claimed to be due for services as a second lieutenant prior to the deceased receiving his commission as such, he being prevented from doing so because of his absence in the field. The adverse action was taken in accordance with recommendations from the War Department.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has not had a meeting for the past two weeks. The regular meeting day notices were sent out by the clerk but in each instance a quorum failed to respond.

Chairman Bragg being absent very little work has been accomplished by the House Committee on Military Affairs during the past few weeks. The bills fixing the status of general service clerks, and for the establishment of the cavalry school at Ft. Riley were to have been considered on Tuesday last, but as Mr. Bragg had not returned they went over until Tuesday next when the views of the Lieutenant-General, which have already been transmitted in writing to the Committee, will be taken under consideration. The Lieutenant-General recommends a number of changes in the general service clerks bill, the more important of which are in the direction of an increase of pay over the amount allowed in the bill as it stands at present. At the meeting on Tuesday the only bills of any general interest acted upon were; H. R. 238, for the relief of telegraph operators during the War; H. R. 4243, granting right of way for railroad purposes, through the Bridesburg, Pa., arsenal grounds, and H. R. 7056, to establish six signal stations in the West India Islands, to give notice of the approach of cyclones from the Gulf and Caribbean Sea. In reporting back with favorable recommendation, the resolving setting apart May 4 and 5 for consideration of measures reported from committees, the committee say:

The committee have upon the calendar, and will have at that time, several bills of importance affecting the Army and its efficiency; several bills making provision for the construction of military roads for the approach to national cemeteries, and a bill providing for the enlargement of soldiers' homes. Also bills affecting the status of cadets at the Military Academy and their assignment to the Army, and other bills, none of which involve large increased expenditures of public money. These bills have been carefully matured by the committee, involve no extravagance, and in the opinion of the committee will accomplish much needed reform and improvement in the military service. Unless some time be

given the committee for consideration other than is provided for by the Rules of the House our labor will be lost, and the office of this committee for affirmative action will be wholly destroyed.

Tuesday a favorable report was ordered on the bill of Representative Laird for the relief of certain officers of the volunteer army. It provides that all soldiers of the late war who, having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, received commissions as officers in the Army, shall be paid all installments of veteran bounty with interest, which were withheld from them respectively on being so commissioned and mustered; provided, that all soldiers of the late war who were discharged to receive promotion, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty, with interest, that they would have been entitled to had they served as enlisted men for the full term of their enlistment; provided, further, that all volunteer soldiers or sailors who were honorably discharged on account of disease contracted in the line of duty shall receive the same bounty that they would have been entitled to had they been discharged on account of wounds.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken under consideration by the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday, but very little headway was made with it, owing to the fact that the sub-committees on Naval Academy and Marine Corps; Ordnance and Navy-yards, and on navigation and supplies and miscellaneous, had not completed the work assigned them. These committees are now industriously at work, and hope to be able to report within a few days. Mr. Bourelle, of the committee, is engaged upon a minority report in opposition to the bill for the reorganization of the bureaus of the Navy Dept. Mr. Thomas and probably one other member will join in the dissent. Resolutions have been reported directing that April 20, and from day to day thereafter until disposed of, but not to interfere with prior orders and regular appropriation bills, be set apart for the consideration of the bill, No. 6664, to increase the Naval Establishment, and April 28, and from day to day thereafter, for the consideration of bill No. 7635, to consolidate certain bureaus of the Navy Department.

Petitions from General Service clerks in the Supply Departments against the clause in the Army bill abolishing 5th class clerkships continue to pour into Congress. The following clerks stationed at San Antonio, Tex., are signers to petitions presented in the House by Mr. Van Schaik on Wednesday: E. F. Miller, J. E. Spencer, W. H. Hosack, A. G. Lyons, W. Holt, E. S. A. Otis, A. C. Osterman, Elliott A. Derby, P. A. Ord, Michael Cleary, Henry Semlinger, Frank Murray, Fred. A. Yillington, and Benj. Cleghorn. These clerks argue that no branch of commercial business requires so wide a range of information or such precision in its execution as that of the Staff Departments with which they are connected, and yet all leading houses pay their clerks larger salaries than they receive.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives estimates and plans for buildings for military purposes at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to cost \$48,866.32; purchase of land opposite the Jeffersonville Depot, Ind., \$6,860; quarters for officers near the Jeffersonville Depot, \$7,000; purchase of landing place at Neptune Island, Westchester County, New York, \$10,000.

Congress is being deluged with petitions from the Knights of Labor against the Free Ship bill and in favor of the Hennepin Canal project.

Mr. Irion (by request) submitted the following resolution, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish this House with a copy of that part of the record of the Retiring Board, assembled at Brooklyn Barracks, Brooklyn, Navy-yard, in Oct., 1864, relating to the retiring of Lieut. Chas. H. Nye, of the U. S. Marine Corps; also with a copy of the charges preferred by Lieut. Chas. H. Nye, U. S. Marine Corps, against Col. Delaney, of said corps, together with all the papers since filed looking to the restoration of said Lieut. Chas. H. Nye to the active or retired list of said corps.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. Res. 156, Beach. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to erect at Stony Point, N. Y., a monument at a cost of \$25,000.

H. R. 7684, Conger. Making provision for artificial eyes for those who lost an eye in the Service during the late war.

H. R. 7724, Rockwell. For the erection of a millinery shop at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., at a cost not to exceed \$30,000.

H. R. 7764, Vile. Appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of one set of officers' quarters at New York Arsenal.

H. R. 7781, Outhwaite. To amend the act entitled "An act to encourage the establishment of public marine schools," so as to extend it to the port of Cleveland, O.

H. R. 7807, Mr. Bingham. To muster Edward G. Pendleton as captain of cavalry into the service of the United States, and to pay him for his services from August—, 1861, to July 10, 1864.

H. R. 7815, Smalls. For the relief of John C. Fremont.

H. R. 7819, Zach. Taylor (by request). To establish the order of promotion of the Medical Department of the Army.

H. R. 7873, Henley. For the relief of George B. Cosby, late Lieutenant U. S. A. (Now adjutant general of California and brother of Pay Inspector Cosby, U. S. N.)

#### PENSION BILLS.

Mr. O'Neill endeavored to secure a reference to the House Committee on Appropriations of a resolution to pay \$5,000 to the widow of Surg.-Gen. Woodward for his services to President Garfield. Finding it would have to go to the Committee on Claims he withdrew it.

Mr. Sevier from the Senate Committee on Pensions has reported a bill (S. 2056) increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors as follows: Loss of arm or foot from \$24 to \$30 per month; above the elbow or knee, \$30 to \$36; shoulder or hip joint, \$37.50 to \$45. The bill is a substitute for bills, S. 927, S. 1222 and S. 1973.

The two Houses of Congress have passed the bill (S. 814) granting a pension of \$30 per month to Mrs. Adaline M. Putnam, the mother of Col. Haldimand S. Putnam, class of '57, West Point Military Academy, who was killed in the assault on Fort Wagner in 1863.

The House has passed the bill to increase the pen-

sion of the widow of Rear Admiral Murray, and the President has signed the bill granting a pension to Mrs. Margaret B. Harwood, who has died while waiting for it. Favorable reports have been made on the bills pensioning the mother of the late Lieut. Hayden T. French, U. S. N., giving a pension of \$25 a month to each of the children of Dr. Owen, and increasing the pension of the widow of Rear Admiral Wyman. Granting a pension to the widow of Commo. Semmes.

Mr. Weaver has introduced a bill, H. P. 7685, granting a pension to Jerome B. Carpenter, late a ship carpenter in the Navy.

Mr. Brady has presented the petition of Clara C. Lackey, widow of the late Engineer Oscar H. Lackey, U. S. Navy, for an increase of pension.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. asks: What are the necessary qualifications for examination for a commission? Ans.—See answer to Recruit in JOURNAL of April 10, p. 749.

Uncle Sam asks: Does a sergeant on recruiting service come under the head of paragraphs Nos. 259 and 260 A. R. of 1881, for promotion? Ans.—Yes. There was a case in point last week.

D. asks: What has become of the retired officers—Navy—longevity claim cases? The case was decided by the U. S. Supreme—Thornby v. U. S.—adversely, but the court was petitioned for permission to reopen the case. Ans.—The court refused to reopen the case.

H. D. C. asks: At the command, march, in making a left flank does the man step off in the new direction with his left foot? My captain says you step off in the new direction with the right foot in both a right or left flank. Ans.—See par. 41, Tactics, on the clearness of which we cannot improve.

E. G. C. asks: In a S. O., 1883, Tactics, a change was made in coming to a "carry," by the numbers, from an "unfix" and "fix bayonet." The decision held that the tactics called for only one motion; has this decision been reversed, or is it still in force? Ans.—There was no such a decision made, and the Tactics stand as they are.

W. T. C.—We do not know the American Standard Projectile Co. There is an American Standard Ordnance Co., organized, as we understand, by Mr. Norman Ward for the purpose of carrying out some of his theories. Its incorporators are Wesley Kent, W. G. Mitchell, G. W. Palmer, Geo. Steele, L. Rosenfeld and H. Roessner, most of whom are, we believe, New York lawyers.

L. F. B. asks: 1. Where and at what price can I obtain a copy of last edition of the U. S. Army Regulations? Ans.—They are not as a rule for sale. A request to the War Department at Washington might secure you a copy.

2. To what extent has the white facings taken the place of the blue in the uniform of a lieutenant of infantry? Ans.—In all cases where the facings were previously blue G. O. 6, A. G. O., 1868, makes them white.

J. P. H.—Fort Myer, Va., is garrisoned by a detachment of Signal Service enlisted men, and is a School of Instruction in the preliminary branches of that service. Garrison duty, such as guards, fatigues, etc., are performed as at other posts, and there is no difference in the discipline. Fort Myer is commanded by Major Biddle, 6th Cav. Work has commenced on the new post at Atlanta, Ga. The amount appropriated was \$100,000 for the barracks and \$15,000 for the site. Actual work on the ground has not yet commenced, although much preliminary action thereto has already been taken.

J. R. C. asks: 1. How many military divisions are there in the U. S.? Ans.—The Atlantic, Missouri and Pacific.

2. How many departments in each? Ans.—One in the Atlantic, four in the Missouri and three in the Pacific—eight in all—East, Dakota, Platte, Missouri, Texas, California, Columbia and Arizona.

3. Who are their commanders and where are their headquarters? Ans.—East—Governor's Island, N. Y., Schofield; Dakota—Fort Snelling, Minn., recently vacated by Terry on promotion, no successor as yet designated; Platte—Omaha, Crook; Missouri—Fort Leavenworth, Ruger; Texas—San Antonio, Stanley; California—Presidio of San Francisco, Howard; Columbia—Vancouver Barracks, Gibbon; and Arizona—Prescott, Miles.

4. How many majors and brigadier generals does the law allow? Ans.—Three major generals, six brigadier generals.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

Assignment of Revenue Marine officers.—Capt. M. A. Healy, to steamer Bear, San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. A. B. Davis, Corwin, Astoria, Oregon, temporarily; 1st Lieut. D. F. Tozier, Manhattan, Baltimore, Md.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, Tench Coze, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st Lt. H. D. Smith, Chandler, New York Harbor; 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Thurston, Shieldsborough, Miss.; Chief Engr. J. J. Roberts, special duty, repairs to Crawford; 1st Asst. Engr. J. T. Kleher, McCulloch, Charleston, S. C.; 2d Asst. Engr. Philip Littig, Colfax, Wilmington, N. C.; 2d Asst. Engr. H. L. Boyd, Dix, Key West, Fla.; 2d Asst. Engr. R. B. Higgins, Boutwell, Savannah, Ga.; 2d Asst. Engr. R. W. Champlain, Dix, Key West, Fla.; 2d Asst. Engr. H. W. Spear, Seaward, Shieldsborough, Miss. Capt. H. T. Blake has been detached from the Hamilton and assigned to the McLane at Galveston, Texas. Chief Engineer Vallet, assigned to the Fessenden at Detroit. Chief Engineer J. E. Jefferies, assigned to the Perry at Erie. Chief Engineer W. C. Wheeler, assigned to the Bibb at Ogdensburg. Chief Engineer John W. Collins, assigned to the Johnson at Milwaukee.

#### STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r. Steamer A. D. Bache, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Bayport, Hernando Co., Fla. Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Key West, Fla. Schooner Eagle, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., comdg. Address New York Navy Yard. Schooner Earnest, Lieut. C. T. Force, U. S. N. Address Olympia, W. T. Steamer Gedney, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg. Address Gloucester, St. Mary's Pa., La. Steamer Hassler, Lieut. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal. Steamer McArthur, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Steamer Patterson, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Steamer Endeavor, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Charleston, S. C. Schooner Scoresby, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address, Norfolk, Va.

A SPECIAL telegram from Washington to the Pittsburgh, Pa., Dispatch says that a smart fight is being made over the nomination of Captain J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., for Judge Advocate, pending before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Senator Logan is being flooded with expositions and protests from Army officers, inimal to the promotion of Capt. Clous, making various charges against him.



## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The work by James Anthony Froude, "Oceana, or England and Her Colonies," is especially valuable as a contribution to the discussion as to how the mother country can adjust her relations to her colonies so as best to develop her imperial possibilities. "Ample as is the freedom which the self-governed colonies now possess," Mr. Froude "would give them some more if they desire it." "The American States," he reminds England, "demanded to be allowed to send representatives to the English Parliament. Had the demand been conceded, Franklin and Washington would have been satisfied, and 'no colonial question,' in the sense in which we now speak of it, would ever have existed. The authorities at home were stubborn, they despised the colonies too much to acquiesce in a reasonable demand. The Sibyl tore the pages from her book and the American provinces were lost. We have boasted loudly that we will not repeat the same mistake—that we will ever try to coerce a British colony into remaining with us against its will, but the spirit has continued absolutely unaltered; the contempt has been the same. We could have saved America by admitting its representatives. We have never so much as thought whether we might not give representation to Canada and Australia. It might have been done 50 years ago. The opportunity has been lost now and cannot return." Mr. Froude thought at one time that while Federal representation was impossible, the colonies might be brought into political union with England by colonial appointments to the House of Lords for life or at least for a period of several years. He seems to have revised this opinion as the result of an extended tour among the British colonies, of which this volume, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, gives us a most interesting account. His tour comprised South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, with a brief trip en route to England, through the United States, where "the problem of how to combine a number of self-governed communities into a single commonwealth, which now lies before Englishmen who desire to see a federation of the empire, has been solved, and solved completely, in the American Union."

Thos. L. Sneed, A. D. C. of the Governor: Acting Adjutant General of the Missouri State Guard; Chief of Staff of the Army of the West; Member of the Confederate Congress, has told us the "Story of the Fight for Missouri from the Election of Lincoln to the Death of Lyon." It is a valuable addition to the material for the history of our great war, and is remarkable for the spirit of candor in which it is written. Lyon wins from this Confederate historian the admiration which is always accorded in the end to the men who in revolutionary times are the most positive in conviction and the boldest in action. Mr. Sneed makes it clear that if the counsels of our more conservative officers had prevailed, Missouri would have been lost to the Union, and this testimony, if such testimony were needed, would be the more valuable as coming from one who was not only a prominent actor in the scenes he describes, but whose sympathies were at the time all opposed to the bold course pursued by Lyon in concert with Frank Blair. "Rather," said Lyon in his famous conference with Governor Jackson and General Price, "rather than concede to the State of Missouri for one single instant the right to dictate to my Government in any matter, however unimportant, I would" (rising as he said this and pointing to every one in the room) "see you, and you, and you, and you, and you, and every man, woman, and child in the State, dead and buried." It seems to us that this firm assertion of authority is just now sadly needed in that State once more, and this by the local authorities whose power is defined by the terms of the controversy with Hagner as to the right to command is here told and Lyon is quoted as saying: "If Major Hagner interfered he would 'pitch him into the river'—a contingency which was prevented by the recognition of Lyon by General Harney, who had at last begun to understand that there was at least a possibility of war. We regret that the demands of current discussion do not permit us to give this interesting narrative the attention it deserves. We commend it to our readers, not only for its historical value, but because of the lesson it conveys of the advantage of boldness of action at the right time. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Complete Poker Player," published by Dick and Fitzgerald, New York, is a most admirable hand-book for this game, containing mathematical and experimental analyses of the probabilities at draw poker, by John Blackbridge, actuary and counselor-at-law. To it is added an interesting treatise on Poker Principles and Chance Laws, by Prof. H. A. Proctor, the astronomer, who regards "the existence as still more the flourishing condition of such a game as draw poker outside mere gambling dens" as "one of the most portentous phenomena of American civilization." Mr. Blackbridge enters into a calculation to show that the five dollar game is the largest that can be safely played, say two evenings in a week, by any one who cannot afford to spend more than \$1,000 a year at cards. This should then, he holds, be the flourishing condition of such a game, \$2.50 is much better, and this is the limit fixed for betting at card by several of the New York clubs. I have long since come to the conclusion, he says, that a \$25 limit game cannot be conducted on the moderate capital required for a \$250 game, and he presents a variety of examples to prove this. No one, we are told, "ever abandons Poker that plays it in small, limited stakes. Sharps will not play such a game in the volume of General Robertson's Schenck's 'Rules for Playing Poker'; 'Probabilities at Draw-poker,' by Dr. Pole, F. R. S.; a description of the game from 'Tramp's American Hoyle,' and a letter on 'Poker Probabilities,' by Lieut. Wm. Hoffman, U. S. A. He estimates the number of possible hands as follows:

40 Straight Flushes	10,200 Straights.
624 Fours.	54,912 Threes.
3,744 Fulls.	122,552 Two pairs.
5,108 Flushes.	1,098,240 One pair.

The remaining 1,302,540 are of less value than one pair.

D. Van Nostrand publishes in a neat little bound volume, a "Tract upon the Avoidance of Collisions at Sea," by W. Bainbridge Hoff, Commander, U. S. Navy. The author endeavors to draw from the critical diagrams of Capt. Colomb, R. N., certain conclusions which enable simple directions to be laid down for avoiding collisions. He condenses these directions into a tabular statement showing what A. and B. must do if they meet, if B. bears from A. ahead both port; if two points on the bow A. bears. Four points on the bow with much greater speed (A. 12 k. B. 6 k) there is no danger; with the speed as 12 to 9 or equal either helm can be used, but it is best to slow and port. Where the speed of A. is inferior (A. 9 k; B. 12 k; or A. 6 k; B. 12 k) A. ports. Two points forward of the beam with equal speed or that of A. inferior the rule is starboard, as also where A. has the inferior speed. Steamers meeting sailing vessels at night should slow, if they are uncertain of the speed and course of a sailing vessel, until the vessel is in the bow octant, and then should go astern of the light. The larger part of the little volume is occupied with diagrams, of which there are twenty-five so arranged as to be very convenient for reference when studying them with the text.

Robert T. Morris, late house surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., is the author of an admirable little hand-book, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, on "How We Treat Wounds To-day," a treatise on the subject of antiseptic surgery which can be understood by beginners; nine illustrations helping to make plain the author's meaning. A copy of this work should be in the hands of every surgeon, who is not already a master of antiseptic science and is a most admirable treatise for study by hospital stewards and others connected with the medical administration of the Army and Navy.

For ten cents A. G. Spalding and Bros., New York, furnish a Base Ball Guide and Official League Book for 1886; a complete hand-book of the game.—"The Sporting Man's Companion," published by Richard K. Fox, New York, contains portraits of prominent athletes, puzzlers, jockeys, actors and actresses, 250 pages of interesting sporting information, racing statistics, prize ring chronology, fast time

at all styles of going, baseball records and averages. It is certainly a most complete hand-book of sporting information.

"The Late Mrs. Null" is the last of Mr. Frank R. Stockton's ingenious tales, published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Stockton is author of "Buddie Range," "The Lady, or the Tiger," etc., and this book is full of the peculiar humor which distinguishes him and is as amusing as it is original. T. B. Peterson and Bros. publish "The Master of L'Etrange," by Eugene Hall; and "Little Heartcase" by Anne L. Wright.

Lieutenant Hugh T. Reed has issued a small pamphlet of Decisions and Illustrations for the second edition of "Reed's Upton's Infantry Tactics." For the student of Lt. Reed's book this pamphlet is a necessity. It can be bought at Brentano Bros., 5 Union square, N. Y.; 1015 Penn. Ave., Washington, and 101 State St., Chicago.

## THE MESS.

Sir David Baird, a man of notoriously violent temper, when a regimental officer, was one of the prisoners taken by Hyder Ali in the unsuccessful attack on Seringapatam towards the close of last century. The Oriental despot chained his prisoners two and two, and flung them into the squalid subterranean dungeons of the fortress. The news of this cruel incarceration, when it reached England, sent a thrill of horror through the land; but the sole comment on it made by Baird's stoic mother was, "God help the poor child that's chained w'oor Davy!"

The wife of a lieutenant of the Navy wanted to visit him on shipboard one day while he was at anchor in New York, but, not having been long married, was rather diffident in the employment of the word wife. At the shore end of the gangplank of her husband's ship she was stopped by the marine patrolling the deck. "I wish to see the lieutenant," she said with decision, not mentioning her name as a password. "But you can't see him ma'am, without calling him on deck first," said the sailor. "Oh, but I'm the lieutenant's lady," was the reassuring reply. "I can't help that, ma'am," replied the sad sea-dog, "orders is orders, and if you were his wife you would have to send for him all the same."

The Bismarck Tribune is authority for the statement that Commissioner Sparks has "issued an order" adding the appended questions to the usual ones in making proof upon homestead and pre-emption entries on Government lands in Dakota:

1. In what State were you born, and is your mother a woman?
2. Are you a Christian or a Democrat?
3. What is your sex, and how do you know?
4. Does your wife cook potatoes with the skins on?
5. What is the difference between a hypothetical hyperbole and a perpendicular parallelogram?
6. What was your name before you left the States?
7. Do you want the land for a farm or a skating rink?
8. Do your wife's folks live with you and how old is your grandmother?
9. Have you ever told a lie?
10. If so, has it ever been found out?

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

## WE THREE.

Was it a memory, was it a dream  
Of something yet to be?  
The silent world, the gray old fort,  
The softly murmuring sea;  
The sky so full of light and love  
The air seemed in a swoon,  
And only three of us abroad,  
You and I and the moon.

I was full of a sweet content,  
You were inclined to sleep;  
But there in the midst of that azure sky,  
Stood the wicked old man in the moon.  
He saw how it was, and veiled his face  
In a cloud that was passing by;  
Then what could I do—it was two against one,  
You and the moon, and I.

You took my hand—what happened next,  
I shall never, never tell.  
But the moon, who was peeping from the cloud,  
Enjoyed it passing well.  
'Twas a dreadful deed, and somebody should  
Be punished for it soon.  
But who knows which was most to blame,  
You or I or the moon? C. F. C.

## PAY DAY AT AN ARMY POST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PAY day, with its attendant horrors, is upon us. Twenty-one men in confinement, bi-monthly pay responsible for half at least, or probably 11-21 of this. Ordinarily this is as well governed, and as well behaved a garrison as there is in the U. S., but when pay day comes, look out for squalls.

I (and I am not in the minority) think it would be an economic measure to pay off monthly or oftener. If there is a field officer in the military service of the country, who is not sufficiently reliable to be entrusted with twice the pay of any garrison, or the soil of this continent, I would willingly forfeit a month's pay to know his name.

The Q. M. Dept. could do the business to the Queen's taste, if permitted. The Pay Department have never yet said they were unable to pay monthly if required to do so. More, much more, could be said with good effect upon this subject. I hope some one better qualified than I will undertake the task.

FORT LYON, COLO., April 8, 1886.

SPEAKING of the celebration at Washington on Monday by the veterans of the District of Columbia of the 25th anniversary of their organization for the defence of the capital, the Critic says: "Considerable dissatisfaction has been caused by the failure of the Federal authorities to lend the aid and encouragement to the demonstration that had been promised and expected. Secretary Whitney decided that the Marine Band could not participate, although the District Commissioners requested it. General Sheridan left for the West without giving the promised order directing the 3d Artillery to appear in the procession, and the departmental employees were informed that they could have a half holiday, but that it would be deducted from their annual leaves."

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## NATIONAL GUARD VOLUNTEERS.

The following suggestions by a prominent general officer of the Regular Army invite a timely discussion of the best methods of securing an effective volunteer force. We shall be pleased to receive the views of others who may desire to express them through the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.—ED.

There has recently been introduced into Congress a bill to organize the infantry regiments in the Army into three battalions of four companies each. It is proposed to do this by adding to each regiment two majors and two companies. This, if done, and the vacancies thus created filled by promotion in the infantry arm would start once more the long, sluggish stream of promotion, impart a little life to the Service, increase its efficiency, and give a grade to many meritorious officers who have long languished in subordinate positions. It would bestow the grade of major upon a captain who has been at the head of a company for twenty years and who was a colonel of a regiment and a brevet brigadier general during the war, and give captaincies to many who have been learning the duties of lieutenants from fifteen to twenty years.

But these are not the only beneficial results to flow from this law were the Government to take advantage of the three battalion organizations, to organize, equip, drill, and discipline our State militia. The necessity for this has been long recognized among thinking men in the country, and attention has recently been called to the subject in an admirable article from the pen of Gen. Horatio C. King, the late Judge Advocate General of New York (United Service Magazine for January).

Should the proposed organization meet with the approval of Congress, a practical method of attaining the desired ends would be to designate two of the battalions for service "with the colors," and hold the third as a reserve on "skeleton" organization, using it as a nucleus for the organization, drill, and discipline of the militia in the various States. This would have to be effected by some arrangement between the General and State Governments, and the following are made merely as suggestions in regard to what this arrangement should or might be. There being now twenty-five regiments of infantry, the "reserve" battalion from each one should be sent to a designated State, preference being given to those States first requesting the drill. Each battalion would be under the command of its major. As an initial step, eight companies of volunteers should be organized into two battalions and attached to the regular battalion for drill, instruction and discipline, and designated as the 1st Regiment of the "Reserve" State of ——. It would be preferable to have the major of the regular battalion commissioned by the State Government as colonel of the regiment. This would make it a perfected organization, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regular battalion would be an efficient corps of instructors and drill-masters, during a specified period in each year, when the volunteer battalions are called into camp for instruction. Advantage should be taken of such periods, which need not exceed a week yearly, to instruct not only in drill and discipline, but to teach officers of all grades the proper method of preparing muster and pay rolls, company and property returns, and of feeding, clothing, and equipping their commands. These all formed a terrible stumbling block to most of our volunteer officers when first called into the field in 1861. In the meantime, while the regular battalion is imparting instruction to the volunteers it should be organizing itself and filling up its "skeleton" to its full complement by enlisting into the Regular Service such young and active men of the locality who evinced a desire to enter the permanent establishment. When the occasion arises the "skeleton" battalion is in an efficient condition to reinforce the remaining battalions of its regiment in the field, or after the reserve battalion has served its term "in the States" to replace one of the other battalions and that undergo the same course of rest and recuperation while it organizes, drills, and disciplines additional battalions of volunteers.

Should it be deemed advisable to organize in any State more than one regiment of reserves it could be done by simply dividing the battalions of regulars and sending two companies to different localities, and attaching to each ten companies of volunteers. In case of necessity four regiments could be formed by attaching eleven volunteer companies to each one of the regular companies, but for the present no such extended organization is deemed necessary, though it might, in an emergency, be absolutely required in which events the whole system will have been inaugurated and could be made use of for the purpose of rapidly calling out troops.

Should this plan meet with favorable consideration and be eventually adopted it might be still further extended by adopting the same method with the five artillery regiments and the ten cavalry regiments, making in all 40 regiments which would enable each State to have at least one organized regiment of reserves in the course of a year or two, and after that more if required. One great advantage of the proposed plan would be to localize the regular regiments and foster that spirit exhibited in so marked a manner during our Civil War, when particular communities took a pride and felt an interest in the welfare, reputation, and glory of the regiments drawn from them. Another advantage would be that the regular regiments themselves would, in time, be filled up by recruits from these communities, and these being restrained by the force of public opinion from disgracing either their neighbors or their regiments by desertion, this great evil of the Regular Army would be abated. J. G.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORM.

As AN entering wedge for the introduction of a better system of uniforming the State troops of New York, the State service dress accomplished an immense amount of good. It is now, however, generally well understood that the present method of supplying it is one which it is impossible to carry out with the amount of funds set aside annually for the purpose, and the time is not far distant when the supply of uniforms must run out. Each newly enlisted man is, under the law, entitled to a new uniform. The annual number of casualties in the Guard as shown by statistics published recently in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is excessive, and this alone causes a demand on the uniform entirely beyond its limits of supply, while the losses through carelessness and incompetency of officers, defective systems of accountability, etc., swell the demand to an extent quite out of proportion to the resources available. Besides these there are other reasons which call for a modification of the plan of uniforming the Guard. The State Service dress is imperfect because, with the exception of the helmet, all the articles composing it have to be used for parade, field, fatigue, and police duty alike. The tunic is not ornamental enough for a dress coat, while for ordinary duty it lacks comfort. By permitting certain organizations to alter the tunic, or to add to it all sorts of non-descript ornaments and flourishes, so that its designers would hardly recognize it, the Administration itself has not only destroyed its character of uniformity and consequently its value as a State dress, but also created dissatisfaction in those organizations which have preserved it in its original shape. The uniform question as it stands now is far from satisfactory. To change it, and to make it a distinctive mark on the history of the organization, can be recognized at a glance, are powerful aids in the cultivation of a proper esprit de corps, is still unpaid by a large portion of the Guard, and the two best regiments in New York parade in uniforms devised by themselves. Distinctive uniforms of this sort are recognized and encouraged in the best armies of Europe as the basis of the appearance of order, and the fact should be well considered in deciding the question of the uniform.

As for financial reasons it is probable that it will soon be—



come necessary to supply the organizations with so much money per head instead of furnishing uniforms in kind, which will enable them to manage this portion of their equipment themselves, it seems the proper time to establish a more acceptable service uniform. The adoption of a new, well fitting, comfortable blouse, made of first-class material instead of the tunic, light blue trousers, and a fatigue cap of the "McClellan" style, instead of the present obsolete unsightly thing, would prove most suitable. The acceptance of these and the blue overcoat should be made compulsory through the whole Guard. This accomplished such organizations as are inclined to something more ornamental for parades, etc., might then be allowed to adopt a gala uniform to suit their taste, provided it be in accordance with modern ideas upon the subject, to be paid for from means furnished by themselves. On all service occasions, however, the whole Guard should appear uniformed alike.

The fact that the 7th and 22d Regts. are now making efforts to obtain money in lieu of what has been furnished the other organizations as uniforms in kind, renders this question one of the most important ones before the Guard, and on the principle that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," the matter should be settled on a principle which treats all concerned alike.

#### COMMUTATION FOR THE STATE UNIFORM.

The Albany Evening Journal objects, with reason, to a provision in Assembly bill No. 781, requiring the State to pay the 7th and 22d Regiments N. G. S. N. Y., \$20 as commutation for the State uniform which they have been excused from wearing. A special appropriation is to be asked for this purpose. The Journal says:

While the 7th and 22d Regiments are the pride of New York City, there is no reason why—in the slang of the streets—they should "want" the State to pay for the uniforms they furnish them with the State uniform; but if they refuse to wear it they ought not to ask the State to pay for the gratification of their perhaps pardonable pride in themselves. A generous appropriation has been made for the National Guard this winter, but every dollar of it will be required. If more is asked, there are surely more imperative demands for it in other directions than that indicated. Still further, if the State is to establish the principle that its militia organizations are to have an option of taking State uniforms or the money equivalent therefor, the 7th and 22d Regiments ought not alone to be given this option. The bill, we believe, was reported by the Assembly Military Committee without understanding that all other militia organizations would suffer by a partiality shown to two regiments which should be the last to ask for such discrimination.

We entirely concur with this and hope to see the two regiments concerned withdraw their application for a favor which ought not to be granted to them.

#### PENNSYLVANIA SPRING INSPECTIONS.

MAJOR WETHERILL, Brigade Inspector, began his spring (drill) inspections with five companies of the 1st Regiment on Monday, April 5. Co. A reported 42 officers and men; Co. D, 29; Co. F, 36; Co. H, 29, and Co. K, 37.

A great many men reported late, some of them even after the formation. Equalization and forming line, both slow; breaking from the right to march to the left, in column of fours, was poor; captains not correctly timing the march, especially second company; marching in column of fours, irregular, gradually improving in the step; nevertheless, distances were lost between fours and companies. A fair exhibition of the manual was given in line, the movements being uniform and in good cadence. Men, however, kept up a continual bobbing of heads and spread their fingers; seemingly, so as to cover as much space as possible. Taking up the loadings and firing, first by marching, and then delivered, but one man out of time; repetitions were excellent. Fire by file taken up irregularly; fire by company was well delivered, but not in the order of companies as prescribed.

The spring inspection drills have, heretofore, included company skirmishing; deploying the battalion by numbers was executed instead. The men required considerable prompting, but, when finally out, moved off scarcely waiting for the command, march; repetitions were somewhat better; the assemblies were fair; the rallies, after a repetition or two, were good, though when concluded the men appeared pretty well mixed as to their positions in line. Marching in column of companies, wheels were good in alignment, but poor otherwise. Pivot and wheel, the last of which did not take the proper step forward, the pivot of Co. H being the only exception. As no two took the same step, after a few changes of direction, distances were as varied as there were companies. On the right into line from column of fours was faulty, several company commanders permitting their leading fours to arrive full on the line before commanding the halt, and rear rank in many instances closed to facing distance long before halting.

Errors in the movements on the right and left and to the right and left were mostly confined to entering the column at too great distance, or in allowing companies to march too far before forming line.

Marching in column of fours, the colonel several times marched them by the flank or left flank; though not tactical the movement was handsomely executed. Marching in line was excellent; fours left about and right about were repeated several times, but scarcely caused a break in the alignment. Playments and deployments were several times repeated, and in general well executed, the errors being want of judgment in taking distances, a deployment on fifth company four right was really a march in that respect. With one exception (Co. H), every company moving four right, executed fours left, out of position. A repetition was much better executed, though not perfect. In the successive line formations captains of flank companies were tardy in coming to the support, while others frequently came to the support before command front of captain on the right or left.

The drill was concluded by the companies being successively, but not successfully, put through the setting up exercises. After seeing the men go through the first exercise with heads down instead of up, shoulders thrown forward instead of backward, in the second exercise the knees all bent, the hands even then not coming within a foot of the floor, and so on through the drill, we can call it nothing but a farce. Is not it pretty near time that the officers should learn the drill and teach it correctly to the men?

The inspection of the 2d Battalion took place Tuesday evening, April 6. Co. B reporting with 47 officers and men; Co. C, 36; Co. E, 46; Co. I, 24; and Co. G, 40. Altogether a much better turn out than the night previous. Colonel Wiedersheim began by breaking the battalion into column of fours, giving it several turns around the room. The step on the lead was long enough and in fair cadence. Nevertheless, towards the rear it soon became irregular and companies lost distance. Line being formed, ranks were opened, and a fair exhibition given of the manual, barring the usual dodging of heads and spreading of thumbs and fingers. During the drill officers faced their companies by command of the colonel. As the drill was not for instruction, nor for practice, but for the benefit of the inspector, this hardly seemed in place. A march in column of fours succeeded the manual. The leading company made the full step in good time, but in other portions of the column it was again irregular. Line was formed and the firing taken up. Fire by battalion was well delivered. Fire by company; Companies did not take up the fire in the order prescribed, but the volleys were generally well delivered. File firing was only fair. The colonel was forced to command, carry arms, often, cease firing, several of the companies failing to bring pieces to a carry. Playing the battalion as skirmishers by numbers was now taken up and the errors of the first battalion repeated, the rear rank men frequently stepping out with the front rank, and the whole line moving forward before the command march. The assemblies were good. Firing only fair, being irregular and too rapid, the men scarcely taking time to aim. In the rally a good many men ran direct to the fours

from which they deployed, and thus retarded the fire of the battalion. From this on, the drill was more or less a repetition of the drill of the first battalion. The playments and corresponding deployments were well executed, better than by the first. Marching in column of companies, like in the first, was faulty; not a single pivot man taking the correct step forward. In the old army want of space was a fair excuse for this, but now, as there is plenty of room, the blame must attach entirely to the company instructors. On the right into line, from column of fours, several captains failed to halt their companies before arriving on the alignment. To the right and left, and on the right and left, as in the first drill, were marred by companies entering the column at too great distance or by marching too far before forming in line. Marching in line was excellent, the best work of the drill. Double time in column of fours followed by column of companies and vice versa, broke the battalion badly. During the drill several captains, especially the captain of the fourth company, in the close column movements, commanded halt, repeating the command; company guides, in these movements, both in this drill and that of the first battalion, when faced about, invariably remained at a carry instead of coming to the support. On the whole the drill was a good one, and reflected credit on both instructor and instructed. Captains taking charge of their companies were more stacked on from river to river and return, and the question naturally arises what will become of this city in case of a real riot (the outbreak of which is only a matter of time), if the troops are allowed to sink into a state of inefficiency as is the fact in several cases?

#### THE MILITIA AT FORT WORTH AND ST. LOUIS.

ANOTHER proof of the necessity of a disciplined force of State soldiery, if any such were needed, has been furnished by the recent riots at Fort Worth and St. Louis. At both places it was conclusively demonstrated that the idea that deputy sheriffs and policemen are able to subjugate any mob is a fallacy. We may cite in this connection the fact that not long ago in New York it required about 1,000 of what is acknowledged the best police force in the world, to manure the one acre of ground from river to river and return, and the question naturally arises what will become of this city in case of a real riot (the outbreak of which is only a matter of time), if the troops are allowed to sink into a state of inefficiency as is the fact in several cases?

At Fort Worth and St. Louis the sheriff's posse proved entirely inadequate to their task, and all that was accomplished was premature bloodshed and increased infuriation of the mobs. The mere presence of the soldiers in both places served to effectively check the rioters, and peace was restored without violence. The admirable behavior of both the Texas and Illinois troops deserves favorable mention, especially the former, when their recent organization and consequent primitive system of instruction are considered. The militia of Texas consists of one battalion of cavalry (6 companies), who are actively engaged on the frontier of the State at all times, five regiments of infantry, another one of cavalry and one battery of artillery, the whole consisting of one division of two brigades with general headquarters at Austin. Brig.-Gen. W. H. King is adjutant general.

Illinois has one regiment of cavalry, two batteries of light artillery, nine regiments of infantry, and one separate company of colored troops. The Adjutant General is Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Vance, who ordered to East St. Louis Cos. C, Capt. J. B. Brinkerhoff (Springfield); G, Capt. M. P. Wilson (Virden); H, Capt. A. Crocker (Taylorville); I, Capt. F. P. Wells (Decatur); 8th Regt.—Cos. D, Capt. John W. Helms (Champaign); E, Capt. C. V. Jaquith (Paris); F, Capt. B. Washburn (Vandalia); and G, Capt. Albert Baumbarger (Greenville); 9th Regt. and K, Capt. John Hungeley, Jr. (Nashville) of the 9th Regiment.

#### NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

The details for the State Camp as finally settled are as follows: 14th Regiment—June 19 to June 26, 1886, 11th and 22d Regiments—June 27 to July 3, 8th and 74th Regiments—July 3 to July 10, 6th Regiment—July 10 to July 17, 6th Regiment and a battalion, composed of the 13, 24, 26, 28 Separate Companies, from July 17, to July 24, 1886, 1, 2, 8, 9, 18, 25, 29, 31, 31, 34, 39 Separate Companies, as the 1st Provisional Regiment, from July 24 to July 31, 3, 4, 10, 16, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 36, 37 Separate Companies, from July 31 to Aug. 7.

The Separate Companies forming the provisional regiments will be formed into battalions of four companies each. The detail of officers as post commanders, instructors, and as commanding officers of the battalions composed of Separate Companies, as well as final instructions for commanding officers of troops ordered to camp and others concerned, will be announced later on. Men enlisted in a regiment or separate company within sixty days prior to the date of its tour of camp duty will not be permitted to be taken to camp. We are glad to learn that measures will be adopted to correct the evil of paying men who do no service in camp, for instance, come up Saturday, go back Monday or Tuesday, come up Friday and leave Saturday.

#### NEW ARMORIES IN CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut Legislature on April 6 appropriated \$100,000 to build new armories for the Connecticut National Guard—\$49,000 in Hartford; \$28,000 in New Britain, and \$23,000 in Norwalk.

#### NEW YORK.

The 22d is under orders for drill on April 19 and 23, and regimental drills took place on Monday, April 12 and Friday, April 16.

The contest for the Partridge Medal in Co. K, 23d Regiment, was won by Corporal F. T. Aldridge. The contest was spirited, and the drill which preceded it was very fine and credit to the company commander, Capt. Chas. E. Waters. The drill took place on Thursday, April 8.

Capt. Wm. L. Watson's company (G) of the 13th finished the drill season on Thursday, April 7, in a manner worthy in every respect of the excellent reputation of this large command.

Major-Gen. E. L. Mollioux returned on Monday, April 12, from his Southern trip, quite restored in health, looking bronzed and hearty.

The proposed trip to Richmond, etc., by the 71st Regiment has been postponed until July next.

Major M. B. Farr, of the 4th Brigade staff, has resigned. We regret to learn that Brig.-Gen. James McLeer is very ill with inflammation of the bladder.

An election for a major of the 23d Regiment, which will no doubt result in the choice of Capt. Chas. E. Waters, will be held on Monday, April 19.

The 7th will proceed by elevated railroad to the City Hall, where it will pass in review before His Honor the Mayor, at 4.45 P. M., April 19, and it will reach Washington at 8.45 P. M., where it will be received by the Washington Light Infantry Corps, Col. Wm. G. Moore, and the Citizens' Committee. The regiment will be quartered at the Riggs, Willard's, Ebbitt, and Arlington Hotels. At 9.30 A. M., Tuesday, April 20, the officers will be received by the President, and at 3.30 P. M. the regiment will be received by him. From 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. the officers and members of the regiment will be entertained at the armory of the light infantry corps, and the regimental band will serenade the President at 10 P. M. In the forenoon of Wednesday, April 21, the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon will be visited, and the regiment will leave Washington for New York about 3 o'clock, P. M.

At a meeting of the National Rifle Association on Tuesday Co. Story, Gen. Robinson and Secretary Sherman were appointed to arrange a programme of matches for the coming season and report at the May meeting. The National Guard will begin practice at Creedmoor on May 17 and continue until July 1, shooting on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays,

and Fridays. They will have a second season of practice later in the season.

Major Gen. Joseph Porter has accepted an outside door review by the 13th Regiment on May 23. At the request of the Board of Officers, 12th Regiment, Col. Charles E. Bridge, late Asst. Quartermaster General, S. N. Y., will deliver a lecture on Signaling before the Board at the Armory on Wednesday next, April 21. On the same evening Dr. Valery Havard, Post Surgeon, at Fort Wadsworth, will, by request, lecture to the officers of the 12th on First Aid to the Wounded.

Cos. F and I, 12th Regiment, will give a joint reception at the Armory on Thursday, May 13. The military ceremonies will be a battalion drill, Capt. Aspinwall in command, review by Maj. Riker and a dress parade with Capt. Murphy in command. Lieut. Macaulay, Co. F, will be the adjutant of the battalion. During the evening Maj. Riker will present the First Aid to the Wounded. After the ceremonies there will be the usual dancing.

#### Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

THE regimental drills ordered recently for the 22d are for the purpose of preparing the regiment for the exhibition at Madison Square Garden on the 23rd in behalf of the Bartholdi statue. An exhibition of this sort at first appears inconsistent with the well-known principles of the regiment, which forbid such performances for the purpose of swelling the regimental fund, but, as the object is a public one, no principle is violated. The affair promises great success.

On Monday evening a total of 190 files reported, who, after the usual guard had been taken out, formed for dress parade under Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding, which was very fine. The next was a review under command of the same officer, Col. Camp acting as reviewing officer. This was for the purpose of observing salutes, correcting distances and getting officers and men well accustomed to the ceremony. The passage was executed twice and, while the affair passed off well on general principles, yet there was still sufficient to criticize on minor points to justify the ordering of these drills. Six captains remained, making a looking after both as to timing their salutes and the handling of the sword. One in mind his sword evidently forgot that his company was following, and he lost so much distance that he broke into the front rank and destroyed the alignment. The worst salutes were among the subalterns many of whom need practice in the manual of the sword. After review the battalion was equalized and drilled under command of Colonel Camp by bugle call. The movements which are to be executed at Madison Square Garden were not very intricate, and the object was to educate the men in keeping exact distances and correct step and prompt action at the sound of the bugle. The promptness with which they passed from the quick to double time and the reverse, halted, brought up their hands at the sound of double time, changed direction, etc., by bugle sound was remarkably creditable and the drill was good from beginning to end.

#### Twelfth New York—Col. J. H. Jones.

THE first part of the battalion drill of Companies A, C, D, and K, on Monday evening, April 12, was under command of Colonel J. H. Jones, and the other half under Lieut.-Col. Herman David. Major Riker acted during the last portion as lieutenant-colonel, and Adjutant Schermerhorn as major. The command was equalized as four companies of twelve front. Arriving somewhat later than usual, we did not see the formation, but the fact that the drill was already well under way is proof that the formation must have been rapid. Considering the time, and taking the drill as a whole, it was a quite satisfactory one, much better than some we witnessed in the earlier part of the season. When we entered the armory the colonel was just executing the firings, which, especially the volleys, were quite creditable. After the last volley he gave the commands "carry arms" and "post." Instead of cease firing, which shows that we do not stand at attention in the position, expressed some time ago, and contested by "Wisconsin" and others, that this is the proper way of terminating volley firing on drill. This endorsement on the part of an officer of the experience and tactical skill possessed by Col. Jones, of the 12th, is certainly most gratifying.

After the firings the drill was continued by a march in column of fours, with fair but not quite satisfactory step and distances and somewhat irregular slope of the pieces, marched by the flank of subdivisions, passages into column of companies, wheels about by fours, formations of columns of fours and double column. The drill halt being divided into two compartments the battalion at times passes out of sight and the spectator is not always able to see the evolutions and distinct commands. For this reason some of the movements cannot here be related. Col. Jones wound up his part of the drill with what appeared to be a wheel into line by divisions, a movement far from successful, through the fault of guides and company commanders alike. The former were slow and undecided and some of the latter nervous and evidently not sure as to the point to which to dress, and their positions.

The lieutenant colonel then took hold of the battalion, and having executed several changes of direction in column of fours, ordered, while on the march, close column on first company left in front, which was beautifully executed by officers, guides, and men alike. Having deployed, he commanded right of companies rear into column, fairly done, and this movement he executed at various stages of the drill, both by the right and left. Marches in column of companies, wheels into line, advances by column of subdivisions, and column of fours followed each other in rapid succession, and in such a manner as to pass as fair movements, but a to the right close column of companies brought the drill to a standstill for a moment, and things looked badly mixed and bungled up. The very confusion in which the battalion was huddled in a corner was the best proof of the explanation given that the command was not understood. Having been put into column of fours again the command short step was by a portion of the battalion interpreted as fours left, and so executed, while the remainder kept on advancing, and this caused another short balk. From this out there were more conspicuous blunders, and the drill, with the exception of a short rest proceeded without interruption. The principal movements were formations of divisions and companies left and right oblique, wheels in division front, which were well executed, marches by company, formations on the right and left into line, marches in company column and wheels into line on the march, advances in battalion front, playments and deployments, changes of direction in close column by the right and left flanks, companies left front into line, deployments in double time, formation of companies to the rear, and the final wheel into line before dismissal.

While all these were sufficiently well executed so as to cause no interruption, there were a good many details which called for correction. The passages into column of companies to the rear would have been much better if company commanders had closely followed the simple directions laid down in par. 438, which require them to take position opposite the first file, wheel around with it until they arrive on the original alignment and halt. This involves a wheel of just 90 degrees. Instead they were indifferent as to their positions, some of them standing opposite the third file, and all passing way beyond the original alignment. The result was a ragged finish of the movement. Some of them acted wildly in the abouts by fours, rushing hither and thither instead of passing quietly through the nearest interval. Few halted the prescribed three yards from the alignments in forming line on the right or left, and all were careless as to the action of their guides in preceding them on the line in successive movements. The guides were also much to blame for the want of precision at times exhibited, and their frequent omissions and mistakes proved plainly that they are in want of theoretical instruction. In successive formations they only arrived on the line with their companies, and in no instance did the guide on the marching flank of the leaving sub-division, come out as prescribed in par. 450, nor did in forming divisions right or left oblique, the guide on the outside flank of the oblique company place himself on the line according to par. 251, page 519, while the principle that in wheeling into



line by division the company guides come out (par. 42), seemed but imperfectly understood. We also noticed several 2d sergeants in the column while marching in column of fours. A uniform and systematic understanding of all these points can only be attained by the establishment of a theoretical school of instruction for guides, and we recommend this matter to the consideration of the regimental commander.

#### Thirteenth N. Y.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. C. Barnes.

In the presence of an immense and enthusiastic audience the 13th, on Wednesday evening, April 7, turned out for review by Brigadier-General James McLeer, commanding the 2d Division, in the absence of General E. L. Molineux. Colonel John B. Frothingham, Chief of Staff of General McLeer's, made his first appearance as such on this occasion. General Barnes was in command of the regiment, a fact which was rather adversely commented upon by military men present, inasmuch as General Barnes is in charge of the 3d Brigade as long as General McLeer commands the Division, and the command of the regiment properly falls to the Lieut. Col. under such circumstances. This is our view of the case also.

For review the regiment was divided into 8 commands of 10 files, which formed rather tardily under charge of Lieut. A. F. Jones, as Acting Adjutant. In a regiment so punctilious on all points of etiquette and ceremony it was somewhat surprising to see the colors brought down without escort or any other recognition, and the colonel saluted with a brigadier-general's ruff and color salute. The line during the review presented a very steady appearance and during the passage the step, distance, and company fronts were good, and salutes by officers and non-commissioned staff fairly well executed, with room for improvement, however, in either case. We have seen the command act with more life and spirit than they exhibited on this occasion.

At the conclusion of the review the surplus men thrown out in the equalization were brought down, and every company formed for parade with its personnel complete. The part of the ceremonies was under the command of Maj. J. F. Ackerman, which left the Lieut. Col. without active occupation during the performance. It was a very successful affair and well handled by the commander, the men responding with a snappy, lively manual. There was more vim exhibited than during the review, where the lack of spirit was probably due to a corresponding want of life in the commands as given by the colonel.

On April 2, Companies D, E, G, H, and I drilled under command of Major J. F. Ackerman as six companies of 12 files each.

There being 16 men in excess of this equalization, that number were excused from the drill. By taking 8 men, one each from the six companies formed, another company could have been formed, and there would have been but one blank file in each company. Ranks were opened, and the command was exercised in the manual of arms, which was very good, and during which the officers were required to face their companies; one officer was noticed to pass in behind the front rank to watch the rear rank. In this he exceeded the orders. Ranks were then closed, and the following movements executed: "Cos. left front into line," (here the 5th co. followed the 6th, but the error was discovered, and the co. got into its proper place in double time.) "Fours left," "col. right," and "right front into line." Then "fours right," and "on left into line." Then "cos. left forward four left," (Here the 3d co. followed the 3d unit checked.) "Fours right," and "right front into line." (In forming line from col. of fours on the right or left, the guides would properly precede their cos. on the line, but in forming right or left front into line, they were slow, and would arrive on the line about the same time with their companies.) Then "fours right," "on left into line," "cos. right forward four right," "fours left," and "on left into line." Then "cos. right wheel," (continue the march) "column right," and "left into line." Then "cos. left front into line." This line was formed slowly and poorly. "Captains rectify the alignment" should have been given, but it was not. Then "fours left," and "cos. right front into line," (poorly done; the command evidently not being understood.) The movement was repeated and done better. Then from col. of cos. left front, "fours left," "rear cos. right front into line," (faced to the right in this latter movement the guides would have been in the line, remain out in the way of the company forming, instead of closing in on their own companies, and the 4th company executed fours right about, instead of left about, after passing to rear of line.) Then "col. of cos. break from the right to march to the left," "left front into line," and "fire by company." "Commence firing," as the companies moved to the line. (No command "load" had been given, and some of the Captains gave it, and some did not. The guides establishing the line were slow in retreating.) Firings by rank and by battalion then followed, and were fairly well done. Then "cos. left wheel." (In this movement the company commanders failed to place themselves at the command march where the right of the companies would rest when the wheel was completed, consequently the guides would have to establish themselves, and after they had done so, they would be pushed or pulled by company commanders to some other spot; and "left into line wheel." Then "forward guide centre," "fours left about," "fours right about," and "halt." Then "cos. right forward four right," and by executing "four right" four times, they were brought again into col. of subdivisions right in front, then "fours left" about, "fours right about," and "cos. left front into line, halt." Then "fours right," "cos. left front into line," and "left into line wheel." Then "col. of cos. break from the right to march to the left," "fours right," "cos. col. right," "cos. col. left," "fours left," and then by "fours left" four times, they were brought again in col. of cos. right in front. Then left into line wheel, halt; and drill was dismissed at 9.30. Then followed a dress parade, but as the three right companies marched on with bayonets unfixed the line was broken and formed again. As will be seen, the movements in this drill were diversified and useful, but there should have been more instruction given, and errors should have been more generally corrected. The latter part of the drill seemed desultory and aimless, but it must be conceded that the comd. officer at this drill, is doing remarkably well, when his experience in tactics is taken into consideration, and there is no question that, with his activity and intelligence, he will soon become a successful tactician.

#### Fourteenth New York.—Col. Harry W. Mitchell.

The drill on Wednesday, April 7, by Companies A, D, E, F, and I, formed into five commands of twelve files each, under command of Colonel Mitchell, aided by Major McNeil, was a much better one than that reported in our issue of last week. The colonel took great pains in explaining the movements and correcting errors, and thus succeeded in imparting much instruction. His task was a difficult one, as must necessarily be the result where the instructor continually compelled to look after things which properly come under charge of the captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers. While we are well aware of the fact that there are organizations which neglect to educate their members in the more practical branches of the military art over the cultivation of an unnecessary microscopic precision in minor movements and the manual, there are also others where tactical and practical precision are lost sight of alike, and between these two we would choose the former. A snappy and prompt execution of the word of command requires strict and undivided attention to the business in hand, and where this once becomes a habit, a great step in the direction of prompt obedience and discipline is gained. There is a point of promptness and exactness on drill below which no command should be allowed to fall. Outside of its magnificent war record, the 14th has the reputation of a reliable organization, its ranks are well filled, and there is, therefore, no reason why it should be below the standard of drill and discipline of the best regiments in the 2d Division.

That there must be something lacking in the company drill system was brought to our attention even before the drill proper had commenced by a class from whom it should be least expected, the first sergeants. They were standing at parade rest, and when they received the command carry

arms, without being first brought to attention, they all executed it. Such carelessness should certainly not be tolerated in this quarter. The formation of the battalion was completed at 8.30, and the drill began with a march in column of fours with changes of direction, and fours left into line. Making due allowance for the usual unsteadiness during the initial movements of a drill, the whole was done in fair shape. The movements were then continued by breaking into column of companies from the right to march to the left, which was well done, and by changing direction in marches in advance and the latter being rendered a failure by the guides positively marking time on the pivot flanks, which resulted in loss of distance and of time in making up the defect. When this had been accomplished the battalion wheeled into line to the left, broke into column of companies, and again wheeled into line, both movements being well done. On terminating a march in column of fours by a wheel into line to the left, the line presented three bad gaps, which the commander closed up by the simple command right dress, a matter on which we have to take issue, because the tactics in such cases provide either a general alignment on the colors, or a rectification of the alignment by the captains. As there were no colors in the line here, the latter would have been the proper method. After a number of marches in advance and to the rear in line, the battalion by the command halt, was again dressed to the right. Previous to the command rest, the battalion was then exercised in the firings by battalion and rank for about half an hour, and then at the word there was again a general stampede in all directions, followed by a rush back into line at the command attention, just as described in our account of last week. This seems to be a special feature here. After resuming attention about half an hour was spent in fixing and unfixing bayonets, and stacking arms, in which there was a general exhibition of awkwardness and bad positions, with little or no correction. Company and squad drills certainly afford a more proper and better opportunity for this purpose. A manual of arms of about 10 minutes closed a drill which, with many defects, yet showed quite perceptible improvement over those previously reported.

#### VIRGINIA.

Gov. Lee has decided to order "that the uniform and equipments of the Virginia volunteers shall be identical with those prescribed for the United States Army, substituting cadet-gray for blue in the uniform coat, and the Virginia staff button for the United States button." This does not change any existing uniform except that of field and staff officers, but becomes compulsory whenever a company orders a new uniform.

#### SEVENTH REGIMENT ATHLETICS.

At the games of the 7th Regiment Athletic Club, held at their armory on the evening of April 3, 1886, the following were the winners of the different events, a very large audience being present: Ninety-three yards handicap—S. H. Brower, Co. E, in 10 1/5 seconds; C. F. Bostwick, Co. B, second. Half mile roller skating race, handicap—C. J. Watts from scratch in 1m. 54 2/5s; G. W. Gilpin, Co. D, second. Half mile walk for those who had never before competed in a hike match—C. S. Busse, Co. E, from scratch in 4m. 35s; H. L. Bloomfield, Co. K, second. 440 yards handicap run—H. W. Jansen, Co. A, scratch, 55 2/5s; H. C. Lime, Co. D, second. One mile handicap bicycle race—by the scratch man, A. B. Rich, Co. A, in 3m. 13 3/5s; E. Valentine, Co. F, 30 yards start, was second by only 3 yards. Seventy-five yards championship race—Fred Holt, Co. B, scratch, in 1m. 44 3/5s; F. D. Ludlow, Co. B, scratch, in 1m. 44 3/5s; C. S. Busse, Co. E, second. The 220 yards handicap run—A. D. De Cordena, Co. D, (7 yards start), in 2m. 5s; F. S. Roumagne second. Potato race—F. D. Ludlow, Co. D, in 13 3/5s; Busse, Co. F, 2d. 1,000 yds. handicap run—F. A. Ware, Co. B, scratch man, in 2m. 35 3/5s; P. Worth, Co. A, second. C. B. Getty, Co. B, won the running high jump 4 ft. 3 in.; P. Worth, Co. B, second. E. Valentine, Jr., Co. F, won the three mile bicycle handicap in 10m. 14 2/5s; A. B. Rich, Co. A, second. C. A. J. Queck-berner, Co. A, scratch, put the 16 lb. shot 39 ft. 4 in., winning the match. Wheelbarrow race—G. Kemble, Jr., Co. E, with 5 seconds start, in 50 4/5s; C. F. Busse second. One mile handicap run was won by H. S. Clark, Co. K, scratch, in 5m. 7 1/5s; R. D. Nelson, Co. B, second. C. S. Bostwick, Co. B, 2 yards start, won the 220 yards hurdle handicap in 32 1/5s; R. A. Stackpole second. Three-legged race—F. G. Roumagne and F. S. Roumagne in 2s. Half mile race for novices was won by Fred. Vores, Co. E, in 2m. 36s; F. M. Haviland, Co. B, second. One mile walk, a handicap—F. M. Ware, Co. B, scratch man, in 7m. 27 2/5s; A. L. Dyer, Co. B, 45s. start, second. The race left to C. E. Ammerman, Co. F, in 1m. 54 2/5s. The prizes were of unique and handsome designs and gave great credit to Jens F. Pedersen, the manufacturer, 13 1/2 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

CIVIL ENGINEER HARRY S. CRAVEN, U. S. NAVY, is at the Ebbitt for a few days from New York, where he has been on leave since 1883, employed as engineer of the Croton Aqueduct extension. The investigation which is now progressing in New York as to the methods of doing public work was on charges preferred by Mr. Craven, but as the committee refuses to allow the public records to be examined, it is probable that the matter will be whitewashed over.—Critic.

It is sufficient to say that the Committee, whom Mr. Craven, through the *Critic*, charges in advance with unfairness, consists of General Geo. S. Greene, a graduate of the Military Academy Class of 1823; General John Newton, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., and General Quincy A. Gilmore, U. S. A. It is evident that Mr. Craven has made up his mind as others have that he has no case outside the newspapers and hence abuses the court to cover his retreat.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The garrisons of Upper Egypt and Lower Burma are to form part of the Indian military administrative system.

The English cavalry authorities are giving their attention to the forage supply, with a view to having compressed forage more largely used.

LIEUT. W. C. CRUTCHLEY, R. N. R., read a paper "On the Offensive and Defensive Powers of Merchant Steamers" before the R. N. Service Institution April 2. He suggested protection by closely-dumped wool bales, and the carrying of four 40lb. breech loaders.

A new feature in the English *Navy List* is the insertion of "Colonial Navies," Victoria and Queensland having thus far furnished authenticated particulars, the first having 25 commissioned and 15 warrant officers and four vessels, and Queensland two vessels. The Australian Colonies have applied to the Admiralty for a supply of all confidential gunnery and torpedo books.

The contracts that are being carried out on the Continent for the English War Department are: For Hotchkiss 6-pounder, quick firing guns, with ammunition, valued at £39,261, for German brown gunpowder, valued at £126,753; for Italian and Swiss walnut gun stocks, valued at £52,946; for cavalry swords, valued at £20,000; for various small items, valued at £8,541—making a total of £297,501. The value of the outstanding supplies—that is, the amount still undelivered under these contracts—is £185,838.

ACCORDING to the *Progrès Militaire*, a number of French officers are to be sent to Vienna for a sojourn of some months to perfect themselves in the German language.

An Egyptian contemporary informs us that at a recent field day at Abbasseveh one of the chief features was the trot past of the camels and the firing of guns from their humps! What next?

THE *Kronstadter Zeitung* says that no less than 27 vessels of various sizes were added to the Black Sea and Siberia flotillas in the course of last year, and that considerable extensions have been made in the steel armor works at Obuchoff and at the Ishorski armor-plate works.

ORDERS have been received at Portsmouth for the commissioning of six first-class torpedo boats on May 1. They will not be distributed among ships of war, but will form a distinct squadron of themselves, and will be practiced in steam evolution and attack drill. The *Scout*, torpedo cruiser, is also to be pushed forward.

THE recent artillery practice of the French Mediterranean Squadron during the manoeuvres in the Gulf of Juna has not given very satisfactory results. The guns were levelled at an old vessel and at dead works on shore, the distances varying from 3,000 to 6,000 metres. Out of 630 shots fired there were but eighty effective hits, which is attributed to foggy weather.

A SYSTEM of torpedo inspection has been instituted in the German Navy, with headquarters at Kiel, for the education of the personnel of the torpedo service in the management of torpedo-boats. A third division of Marine Artillery, consisting of three companies, has also been formed, and the two existing dockyard divisions are to be increased by one company each.

In a letter on the Oregon disaster Sir Nathl. Barnaby says: "The public needs to be reminded that the ironclad *Vanguard* only floated 70 minutes after she was wrecked, and that the German ironclad *Grosser Kurfurst* was not afloat 10 minutes. I believe, after she was struck. In both cases imperfection in water-tight door arrangements proved fatal. The Oregon did not sink until eight hours after the collision."

THE *Berliner Tageblatt* states that eleven captains of the 36th Regiment of Foot, quartered at Branderburg, lately sent in a body their resignations to the Emperor, on the grounds that they had been severely reprimanded by the colonel commanding in presence of the whole regiment. Two of these resignations were accepted, but in the other cases the officers were considered to have committed a serious breach of military discipline, and were sentenced to eight weeks' arrest.

THE London Chief of Police just appointed, Sir Charles Warren, is a military man of more than ordinary distinction. His personal character came out when he made a solitary expedition into the desert, sought out the murderers of Professor Palmer, found them and brought them to justice; a gallant and clever piece of work. He belongs to the Royal Engineers, is 46 years old, and has, if his friends may be believed, just that combination of flexibility and solidity of nature which is wanted in the chief of an army of 12,000 metropolitan police.

THE French War Minister has ordered in all barracks the institution of rooms to be called *salle d'honneur*. They are to be used for the assembly of officers, for conferences, lectures, general and quarterly inspections, for meetings affecting all regimental matters, and for the council of discipline. These rooms are to contain busts of the Republic, portraits of the President of the Republic, the officers in command of the district and sub-district, and, when possible, likenesses of officers and men of the regiment killed in action. Regimental orders are to be posted in the *salle d'honneur*, and the room is to contain an historical record of the services of the battalion. Decoration of the *salle d'honneur* and minor details are left to the initiation of the regimental officers.

STATISTICS of field firing experiments carried out in Russia by a battalion of the 5th Rifle Brigade and a battery of artillery are published by the *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung*. The infantry fired 5,253 rounds, making a total of 1,321 hits, or an average of 25 1/2 per cent. The artillery fired 49 rounds of shell, 80 of shrapnel, and 11 of case; in all, 140 rounds, with the following results: Hits with unexploded shells, 9; shrapnel bullets, 1,896; shell splinters, 638; total, 2,543 hits. The infantry fired at the distances of 600, 480, 1,000, 900, 1,350 and 600; the artillery at ranges of 2,300, 1,800, 1,800, and 328 yards. These were the actual distances, the estimated distances from which the elevations for the infantry fire was taken varying from 10 to 50 per cent.

MR. GREGORY, M. P., has given notice that he will ask the Under-Secretary for India whether it is true that, on the capture of Mandalay, a letter was found in the palace, from a London firm, styling themselves Government contractors, dated September 30, 1885, when war was imminent, offering to supply a battery of guns to the Burmese Government, the guns to be shipped from Liverpool by one steamer and the carriages and ammunition by different steamers. The *United Service Gazette* says on behalf of this London firm: "With our recent bitter experience of the worth of engines of war as manufactured in England, could there be a more splendid display of patriotism than in trying to foist upon our foes guns that burst, rifles that get jammed, and bayonets that double up like tin foil?"

THE *Darmstadter Allgemeine Militär Zeitung* gives the results of some interesting experiments carried out last year with a new kind of Rottwell compressed powder, 40 grains being used in comparison with 77 grains of German rifle powder. On the whole the results obtained with the R. C. P. powder, notwithstanding the smallness of the charge employed, were slightly superior to those obtained from the other powder. The R. C. P. powder showed itself decidedly superior in the following points: (1.) Reduced temperature in the bore of the rifle. (2.) Increase of initial velocity. (3.) Decided superiority in accuracy. (4.) Diminution of smoke. (5.) Absence of leading in the bore of the rifle. (6.) Diminished weight of cartridge corresponding with the reduced charge of powder, enabling a larger number of cartridges to be carried without adding to the weight of ammunition.



The Dutch war vessel *Java* seems to have got very much the worse of it in her collision with the four-masted ship *Loch Broom*, near the Eddystone. She will require a new mainmast and mizzenmast, as well as various other repairs. Luckily, there was no loss of life, her missing men having managed to get on board the merchant ship.

As an instance of the value of the new Canadian route to the Pacific, *India and the Colonies* recounts the following: "It appears that not long ago a British vessel bound from China to Victoria, British Columbia, was injured when near the harbor of Esquimaux, the British naval station on the Pacific. It was thought that the vessel would have to be towed for repairs to Liverpool, via Cape Horn. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, however, telegraphed to Victoria that the machinery could be cabled for to Liverpool, and be shipped over the Canadian Pacific road, and repairs made at Victoria.

The owners of the ship consented, and within fifteen days the machinery was delivered at Victoria. The time from Quebec was less than seven days, the quickest time ever made across the continent to Vancouver Island, on which Victoria stands."

SABIT PASHA was to leave Constantinople on March 26 for Eisen, to superintend the delivery of the last orders given to Krupp. Roumania proposes to borrow \$1,200,000 to continue the new fortifications at Bucharest.

LORD WOLSELEY, in a speech in London last week, said that the British Empire had been built and preserved through the valor and endurance of its soldiers and sailors, directed by able statesmen. Hitherto it had been their lot to defend their country against foreign foes, but now they were called upon by the people of England to do duty in trampling under foot enemies more serious because they were enemies within the civil boundaries. He called

upon the British nation to say "Stand off!" to any one, whoever he might be, who should dare to try to break or dismember the empire, thereby ruthlessly destroying it. Lord Wolseley's speech was received with deafening cheers.

GENERAL RADEAU, in an article on "The Royal Family of England" says: The Duke of Connaught, for one of his family, is a very correct young man. He seems to try to do his duty. He shirks no task, asserts no royal rank in military matters, and, as far as his mother will let him, exposes himself to the hardships and dangers of the field. He evidently desires to learn his profession. But he has shown no symptom of ability, and is doubtless a very commonplace, though irrefragable, personage. Unless the Duke of Cambridge dies very soon the chances of another royal commander-in-chief are very small—as they ought to be. The appointment of a royal prince to command the Army

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is quite a recent fashion in England, the mere caprice of the Queen. English armies in other days were commanded by great generals, who had won their promotion with their swords, not by princes of the blood is a right or as a rule.

At the Royal United Service Institution, March 19, two papers were read on range finders. Col. Weldon has invented an instrument about the size of an ordinary watch, and which is credited with being simple, rapid, and accurate in its working. This formed the subject of the first paper. The second paper was on a short base range-finder, by Mr. A. Mallock, which is 5 ft. in length, forms its own base, and it is claimed for it that it will give ranges up to 2,500 or 3,000 yards, with an error of little more than 100 yards at the latter distance.

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stoppage of the bullet is, that the heavy wet blanket acts as a pendulum, and absorbs the momentum, by converting it into the power required to start a heavy pendulum swinging from a state of rest.

MAY day is at hand when house owners and house occupiers are accustomed to have a general "clean up." The summer sun takes delight in showing up dirty walls and dirty ceilings, but his malice can be defeated by a liberal application of clean paint or kalsomine. For this we commend the Dry Sized Kalsomine and Fresco Paints for coloring walls and ceilings, supplied from Johnston's Paint Works, office 206 Water Street, New York City. That the materials supplied by this firm are first class of their kind is attested by the fact that the Government for several years past has been a liberal customer. The kalsomines of pure white and a variety of tints, is free from poisonous matter, and is invaluable in cleansing and disinfecting walls impregnated with the germs of disease. Above all it is economical, the price being reasonable, and a small quantity goes a long way in use, and an inexperienced person can use it. The honorable standing of this firm is well known and it has been built up by years of close attention to business and square methods.

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Robert Weems Tansill, the sole member of the well-known firm of R. W. Tansill and Co., is the only child of Robert and Fannie Weems Tansill. He was born in Prince William County, Virginia, August 30, 1844. His mother was a woman of unusual strength of character and a direct descendant of that Rev. Mason L. Weems, who was rector of Pohick Church, of which Geo. Washington was a member and some time warden. Dr. Weems is, perhaps, best known as the author of lives of Washington, Marion, Franklin, and William Penn, and of "The Drunkard's Lookingglass," "The Old Bachelor," and many other works mostly concerning the history of the Revolution. He was also sponsor for if not inventor of the "Hatchet and Cherry Tree, I-cannot-tell-a-lie-father" story. Mr. Tansill's father was an officer of the marine corps, who saw much service in the Florida and

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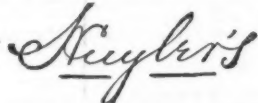
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#### PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 12, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate), will  
be received at this office until 1 o'clock  
P. M., Wednesday, May 19th, 1886, for furnish-  
ing Stationery for the War Department and  
its Bureaus in Washington, during the fiscal  
year ending June 30, 1887.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items  
and estimated quantities required, together  
with circular relating thereto, will be fur-  
nished on application to this office.

Proposals must be addressed to the under-  
signed, endorsed on the outside of the envel-  
ope, "Proposals for Stationery."

Bids will be considered on each item separ-  
ately.

Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

#### PROPOSALS FOR MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 12, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate), will  
be received at this office until 1 o'clock  
P. M., Wednesday, June 24, 1886, for furnish-  
ing Miscellaneous Supplies, consisting of  
Brooms, Brushes, Soap, Towels, etc., etc., for  
the War Department and its Bureaus in  
Washington, during the fiscal year ending  
June 30th, 1887.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the  
items and estimated quantities required, to-  
gether with instructions to bidders, will be  
furnished on application to this office.

Bids will be considered on each item separ-  
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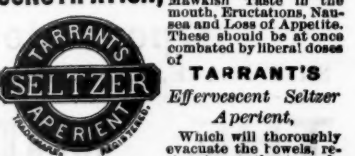
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These should be at once  
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#### PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE AND STRAW.

ACTING ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
WEST POINT, N. Y., April 11, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with  
copy of this advertisement attached, sub-  
ject to the usual conditions, will be received  
at this office until twelve o'clock noon, the 1st  
day of May, 1886, at which time and place  
they will be opened in the presence of bidders  
for furnishing and delivering on the public  
wharves or cars at West Point, N. Y., the  
Fuel, Forage and Straw, required for that  
point during the fiscal year, commencing  
July 1, 1886.

The Government reserves the right to reject  
any or all proposals.  
Preference given to articles of domestic  
production and manufacture, conditions of  
price and quality being equal, and such pre-  
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duction and manufacture produced on the Pa-  
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required by the public service there.

Blank and full information will be fur-  
nished by this office upon application.  
Envelopes containing proposals should be  
marked—"Proposals for Forage and Straw,"  
or "Fuel," at West Point, New York, and  
addressed to the undersigned.

**C. H. ROCKWELL,**  
1st Lieut. 5th Cavalry,  
Actg. Asst. Quartermaster.



Mexican wars. He also accompanied Commodore Perry on the famous Japan expedition, which in 1853 opened the Japanese empire to the world. Young Tansill's mother died during his infancy, and his father's professional duties required so frequent and protracted absence that the lad was practically left an orphan before the completion of his second year. At the age of six years he was sent to a private school at Washington, and afterward to the famous old Georgetown College and to Dr. Hallowell's high school at Alexandria, Va., in turn. The breaking out of the war in 1861 brought his studies to an end, and he accompanied his maternal grandparents on a visit to Illinois. Developing a pushing, venturesome disposition, he entered business as a manufacturer and jobber of confectionery and cigars at Clayton, in the State last named, and in 1866 the exigencies of a growing business induced him to remove to Chicago. The fire of 1871 gave him a fresh start. That is to say, it burned up all he had in the world and left him free to reconstruct his business in the manner which experience convinced him would be advantageous. Closing up his old affairs and paying one hundred cents on the dollar—which few did in those days—he turned his attention exclusively to the cigar trade. This time Mr. Tansill started with a definite purpose. It was to produce a really superior cigar which could be retailed for five cents, at a cost to manufacture which allowed a small margin of profit, and then to sell that cigar in such quantities that a myriad of minute profits should aggregate one handsome sum. And that is just what he has done. After years of care and labor and experiment in the operation of one of the largest cigar factories in this city the "Tansill's Punch" cigar was evolved. It was a perfect cigar which could be retailed at five cents. The next thing was to create a market for it. By the old plan of selling through travelling men the margin of profit disappeared. Some means must be devised to reach the retailer directly. This, too, has been accomplished. By judicious, brainy advertising on a scale almost without a parallel, by the agency system, and the monthly distribution of foreign and domestic advertising novelties of high quality and rare intrinsic merit, Mr. Tansill has built up a trade so vast that a statement of its magnitude is simply bewildering. Its growth long ago required a transfer of the manufacture to New York, between which point and Chicago his gigantic business is now conducted. He has shipped within the last two years 21,830,850 of that single brand of cigars, without a drummer on the road and with comparatively little effort to push sales. The figures named convey little to the mind without reflection. But that number of cigars set closely on end would pave every street of a good sized city. Some of the qualities which in Mr. Tansill's case have compelled success are these: To great capacity for detail he adds ability to grasp a situation as a whole. Persistence and determination are tempered by, and combined with, versatility and fertility of resource. He does not scatter his energies or his efforts, but having chosen carefully and circumspectly the course to be followed he pursues it with a vim

and tenacity of purpose which never fail to produce results. The quality and reputation of his goods are maintained with zealous care; and in every transaction it is his settled policy to do more and better than he contracts to do. Finally, he takes his customers into partnership and divides profits with them.

Mr. Tansill's domestic relations are as happy as his business is prosperous. On January 1, 1867, he married Miss Mary E. Motter, of Clayton, Illinois, and dates his success as well as his happiness from that day. To the tact and accomplishments of this lady; to her zealous, intelligent sympathy; to her unwearied support and encouragement, and to her wise and prudent counsel, he, more than to all other causes combined, ascribes his success. Within the past year he has built for himself a magnificent residence on Dearborn avenue, which is reputed to be one of the most handsomely appointed homes in this city. Here, in the society of his wife and only son, he dispenses a refined and elegant hospitality to a large circle of friends, by whom he is esteemed for his qualities of head and heart alike.

Since writing the above we have received, with "Compliments of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Tansill," a dainty little card, edged with white lace, running thus:

HENRY MOTTER TANSILL.

6 Pounds. Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1886.

from which, and Mr. Tansill's ecstatic assurance that "mother and child are both doing as well as could be expected," we gather he has "drawn to an ace and filled."

21,830,850 "TANSILL'S PUNCH" Cigars were shipped during the past two years on mail orders alone, while the orders for this brand through Gen. Barringer, A. C. S., at Chicago, alone have exceeded 25,000 for a single day; at the present rate of increase this brand will soon monopolize the trade of the Army and Navy. Messrs. R. W. Tansill and Co. put their money into Havana tobacco instead of travelling salesmen with above results, and deliver goods at New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

ADJUTANT GENERAL POWELL has returned to Ottawa from an official trip to British Columbia, where he was sent to report on the best mode of strengthening the defences of that province.

BENSCH'S CAPSINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

#### BIRTHS.

BAIRD.—At Fort Bayard, N. M., April 9, to the wife of Lieut. Wm. Baird, Adjutant 6th Cav., a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

LIBBY—HANSCOM.—In Boston, Thursday evening, April 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Chas. Follen Lee of that city, Mr. C. B. LIBBY, proprietor of the Brevoort House, New York, to Miss LOUISE MARION, daughter of Asst. Nav. Constr. J. F. Hanscom, U. S. N.

ISLEY.—April 6, D. P. ISLEY, brother of Captain C. S. Isley.

#### DIED.

ALESCHIRE.—At Gallipoli, O., April 10, Hon. JOSEPH PAGE ALESCHIRE, brother of Lieutenant James B. Aleschire, 1st U. S. Cavalry.

BARTOW.—At Pomfret, Conn., April 8, CAROLINE GAMBLE, widow of E. J. Bartow and daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel John M. Gamble, U. S. Marine Corps.

HOLCOMBE.—At Washington, D. C., April 13, Mrs. SARAH M. HOLCOMBE, widow of Lieut. A. A. Holcombe, U. S. Navy.

CUSTER.—At Fort Sill, Ind. Terr., April 22, BETHEL MOORE, infant son of Capt. B. M. and Fanny M. V. D. Custer, aged 1 year, 2 months and 7 days.

GOLDMAN.—At Camp Supply, I. T., March 23, HENRY GERHARD, infant son of Jeannette M. and Lieutenant H. J. Goldman, 5th U. S. Cavalry.


HIBBERT.—At Nashville, Tenn., April 7, Mrs. N. C. HIBBERT, mother of Passed Assistant Surgeon C. F. Hibbert, U. S. Navy.

ERSTEIN.—At Breslau, Prussia, March 17, in the 68th year of his age, Dr. LUDWIG ERSTEIN, father of Captain Fred. H. E. Erstein, 1st U. S. Infantry.

LOAN.—At Algiers, La., April 13, WILLIAM F. LOAN, formerly an acting ensign, U. S. Navy.

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No. 3.	0.16	25	85,700	45,800	18.05
No. 4.	0.16	25	81,400	41,800	14.7
No. 5.	0.16	25	79,000	40,400	17.5
No. 6.	0.16	25	80,000	41,000	17.15
No. 7.	0.16	25	78,400	39,200	15.25
No. 8.	0.16	25	75,000	38,400	19.6
No. 9.	0.16	25	83,800	41,900	17.50
No. 10.	0.16	25	71,000	35,000	27

lity of make in this department we refer to statement published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, February 13, page 585, No. 23, Vol. 23.

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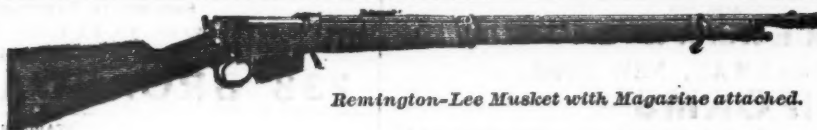
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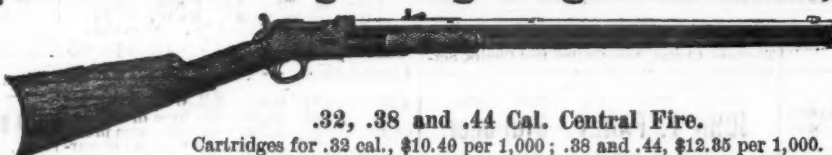
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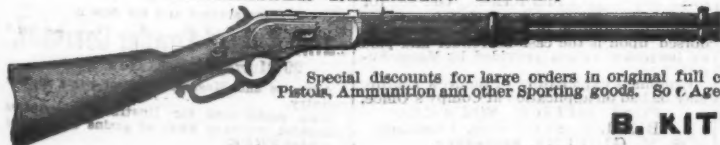


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